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**EVALUATION REPORT**

**March 2020\_**

**FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT « PROMOTING *JATROPHA CURCAS* AS A SUSTAINABLE SOURCE OF AGROFUEL IN BURKINA FASO »**

**(No 4227)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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*The design(...) of the Consultant's work (...) contains the feeling that their services (...) are their part in the joint efforts to build an Africa proud of her talents and in conformity with her ideals...*

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1. **Introduction page**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project title | "Promoting *Jatropha curcas* as a sustainable source of agrofuel in Burkina Faso ". | |
| GEF Project ID (PIMS) : | | 4227 |
| UNDP Project ID: | | 00077981 |
| Evaluation schedule | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | * Deliverable 1: Initial Report | * 15 Jan-2020 | | * Deliverable 2: Initial findings | * 15 Feb 2020 | | * Deliverable 3: Draft Final Report | * 20 Mar. 2020 | | * Deliverable 4: Final Report | * 15 Apr 2020 | |
| Country: | | Burkina Faso |
| Region: | | Africa |
| UNDAF results: | | * (i) Establishment of a regulatory framework to promote sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable investments in agrofuel production; * (ii) Improved access to rural energy services to support growth, equity and gender equality through decentralised energy production, renewable energy and technology demonstration projects |
| Focal areas | | Adaptation to Climate Change  Biodiversity and sustainable land management |
| +FA objectives, (OP/SP) : | | Increased productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods, particularly in the most disadvantaged areas. |
| Specific objective | | Promoting sustainable use of natural resources and good environmental management. |
| Implementing Agency | | UNDP Burkina Faso |
| Other partners involved in the project: | | * Ministry of Energy (DGER) * Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (SP-CNDD), * Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management (DGPV). * GEF: funding institution under its climate change portfolio |
| Evaluation team members | | * Drissa SOULAMA, International Expert, Head of Mission * Noël THIOMBIANO Associate Expert |
| Acknowledgements | | * The evaluation team would like to thank the Burkinabe authorities and UNDP Burkina Faso for creating the conditions for the evaluation. Our thanks also go to the UNDP Environment and Energy Unit and the Project Coordination Unit, to the regional and provincial authorities whose areas host the project's operating sites, and to the populations living in the project's intervention zones. We thank all the partners and beneficiaries of the project who participated in the various investigations. |

1. **Summary**

**ii.1. Project summary table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project title: | ***«Promoting Jatropha curcas as a sustainable source of agrofuel in Burkina Faso ".*** | | | | |
| GEF Project ID: | 4227 |  | Date of the PIF approval | | 30 May 2014 |
| UNDP Project ID: | 00077981 | Date of the Prodoc approval | | Aug 2014 |
| ATLAS Awards ID | 00061535 | Date of signature of the Prodoc | | 03 Jun 2015 |
| Country: | Burkina Faso | Date of project inception workshop | | 12 Aug 2015 |
| Region: | Africa | Date of Coordinator's recruitment | | 02 September 2015 |
| Focal area: | Adaptation to Climate Change | Starting date | | 23 November |
| FA objectives, (OP/SP) : | Increased productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods, especially in the most disadvantaged areas | Date of support staff's recruitment | |
| Implementing Agency | UNDP | Date of the first Steering Committee meeting | | 15 Aug 2016 |
| Other partners involved in the project: | Ministry of Energy (DGER)  Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (SP-CNDD),  Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management (DGPV).  GEF: funding institution under its climate change portfolio | Date of mid-term review | |  |
| Closing date (operational): | Actual Proposed:  31 Dec. 2019 | Actually planned:  31 Dec. 2019 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project funding** | | **At approval (US$)** | **Mid-term (US$)** | **At end of project (US$)** |
| **GEF** | | 1, 313,636 | 1, 284,939 | 1, 284,939 |
| UNDP | | 100,000 | 88,760 | 88,760 |
| GOVERNMENT | Cash | 140,000 |  |  |
| Kind | 663,401 | 784,165 | 784,165 |
| Autres cofinancements | Institutions nationales (en nature) | 2, 464,000 |  |  |
| Secteur Privé (en nature) | 3, 000,000 |  |  |
| Multilatérale & ONG (en nature) | 1, 205,765 |  |  |
| **Co-funding total** | | 6, 669,765 |  |  |
| **Project funding total** | |  |  |  |

**ii.2. Project description**

The ***"*** ***Promoting Jatropha curcas as a sustainable source of agrofuel in Burkina Faso »*** project was co-funded by UNDP, GEF and the Government of Burkina Faso. Planned to last four (4) years for a total amount of eight million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and two (8,886,802) US dollars, the project was funded to the tune of one million three hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-six (1,313,636) US dollars by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and one hundred thousand (100,000) US dollars by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the form of grants. The rest of the budget, i.e. seven million four hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty-six (7,473,166) US dollars, was covered by the Government of Burkina Faso to the tune of one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) US dollars in cash, six hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and one (663,401) US dollars in kind, and by national institutions, private companies and NGOs to the tune of six million six hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-five (6,669,765) US dollars in kind. The goal of the project was to provide rural populations with an affordable and quality source of energy while contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and poverty in rural Burkina Faso. Through this goal, five specific result areas corresponding to components were targeted

* **Component 1. Establishment of a framework for the development of Jatropha Curcas oil as a sustainable agrofuel**: This component had two main objectives: to design a strategy for the certification of the quality of *Jatropha Curcas* products, and to assist CICAFIB in coordinating the dialogue between institutional actors. Its activities were to result in the creation of a sustainable development dynamic for the *Jatropha curcas* sector through the revitalisation of the CICAFIB and the implementation of a strategy to mobilise Carbon Finance resources and by raising awareness of its potential among actors in the banking and microfinance sectors;
* ***Component 2. Removal of barriers to private investment in Jatropha Curcas oil production:*** This included activities to design and implement a regulatory framework that adequately addresses issues related to the quality of oils used as biofuels, prices of *Jatropha Curcas* products, and taxation specific to this sector;
* ***Component 3. Capacity building in R&D on Jatropha curcas technical itinerary, oil, oil cakes and their use:*** It included, among others, support activities for the implementation of research and development projects in the agronomic, technical and economic fields on specific themes identified by the thorough analysis of the limits of current knowledge. The areas of research included the identification and dissemination of productive varieties of *Jatropha curcas* that are adapted to the different agro-ecological contexts of Burkina Faso, the identification of viable techno-economic models for the decentralised production of good quality vegetable oil, equipment using pure vegetable oil as fuel and the conditions for the exploitation of the by-products;
* ***Component 4. Facilitation of the ownership taking of Jatropha Curcas oil production by rural actors***: The activities foreseen in this component should facilitate the ownership taking of oil production techniques by rural actors. This activity should contribute significantly to the improvement of their income and their access to energy.
* ***Component 5. Promotion of Jatropha Curcas oil as an alternative to petroleum derived from oil:*** This component includes activities whose results should contribute to the promotion of *Jatropha Curcas* oil among potential users through a diversification of the types of production units. There were also activities that consisted of developing a continuous demand for the use of *Jatropha Curcas* vegetable oil as a biofuel in Burkina Faso, thus achieving the objectives of the national energy policy. These activities should result in outcomes that will contribute to the promotion of private initiatives that tend to integrate the use of *Jatropha Curcas* oil among the general public, notably in static and agricultural engines or for domestic applications.

**ii.3. Evaluation ratings table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1 Monitoring and evaluation** | ***Rating*** | **2. Execution/implementing agency** | ***Rating[[1]](#footnote-1)*** |
| Design of monitoring and evaluation at entry | 4(MS) | Quality of implementation by UNDP | 4(MS) |
| Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan | 3(MU) | Quality of implementation: implementing agency | 4(MS) |
| Overall quality of monitoring and evaluation | 3(MU) | Overall quality of implementation and execution | 4(MS) |
| **3 Result evaluation** | **of the Execution/implementing agency :** | **4 Sustainability** | **of the Execution/implementing agency :** |
| Relevance | 2(P) | Financial resources: | 3(MU) |
| Effectiveness | 4(MS) | Sociopolitical : | 3(MP) |
| Efficiency | 3(MU) | Institutional framework and governance: | 4(P) |
| Overall rating of project implementation | 4(MS) | Environmental : | 3(MP) |
|  |  | Overall likelihood of sustainability: | 3(MP) |

*Caption: (P): Relevant; (S): Satisfactory; (MU): Moderately Unlikely ;( MP): Moderately Likely; (MS): Moderately Satisfactory ;( TS): Very Satisfactory; (SO): Not Applicable*

**ii.4. Summary of findings, recommendations and lessons learned**

At the end of this evaluation, the project implementation shows that multiple efforts have been made by the implementing partners to reach the expected results of the project. Although the project did not succeed in being included in the list of carbon sequestration benchmark projects for the planned Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), it is a decisive step towards it. ***Through the implementation options highlighting the co-benefits generated by the Jatropha Curcas chain, a total of 14,003.24 (tCO2eq) of Carbon were sequestered through the realisation of an additional 5,625 ha of jatropha plantations under the project.***

With a little more than ¼ of the expected co-funding, the project has contributed to significant changes in the quality of life (skills, knowledge, practices, gains and level of equipment) of the beneficiary populations and organisations in accordance with the preliminary expectations listed. Through the 15 PTFMs supported and equipped with presses to run on jatropha oil instead of diesel, women's IGAs at PTMF level have been improved with additional income averaging 800,000 FCFA per PTMF per year.

A change in all the areas of intervention targeted by the project, both at the central and decentralised levels, has been noted:

* At the operational level, the beneficiary communities were provided with equipment and goods to improve the conditions for operation and development of the sector. The capital of knowledge and know-how in the sector has been enhanced thanks to the project's interventions: In total, 1499 women have been trained and master the process of making oil-based soap; 25 women's associations have been provided with soap production kits for IGAs
* At the institutional level, the status of of a number of agencies such as ARSE has been reviewed and readapted to take into account the requirements of the biofuel sector; attempts to readapt and revitalise consultation frameworks such as CICAFIB have been initiated;
* At the technical level, adapted technological packages have been tested and applied with tangible results on securing production and mitigating conflicts with *Jatropha Curcas* plantations as living hedges and improving yields with cake-based fertilisers, which have been tested with yields six times higher than ordinary fertilisers, etc;
* At the political and legal level, the commitment of the authorities should be noted, particularly through the organisation of SEERA sessions held with funding provided by the project. Law 014 has been revised with an additional title on renewable energies and a decree on incentives for private investment has been issued. This will contribute to the sustainability of the sector.

At a time when almost all private operators have abandoned their commitment following the international controversy over the agrofuel sector and the fall in the cost of a barrel of oil, the project has contributed to the revival of the sector. Through the promotion of the short cycle of the sector, the project was able to strengthen the national and regional base of BELWETT Energie as the main operator in the sector, intervening in most of the links of the value chain. In view of the results observed, it is important to plan phases of consolidation and/or scaling up of the achievements:

* **Ensure better communication of the achievements made**
* Ensure that the important achievements of this project are better communicated. Indeed, despite changes of course and the challenges of insecurity in the operation sites, the project has achieved considerable results. It will be necessary to share the achievements by disseminating the successes of each of the products to key partners (State structuring projects such as PIF, PASF, REDD+, accredited national agencies such as ABER, ANVAR, FIE, SP/CNDD/EMOFA, etc.): this communication, which can take different forms ranging from television broadcasts to newsletters, publications and evaluation workshops, could be partly funded on the basis of the project's budgetary residue ;
* Disseminate and ensure ownership of the options highlighting the co-benefits generated through the short chain: IGAs for women, fertilisation of agricultural land, conflict mitigation. For this, additional funding can be mobilised from UNDP and partner projects that have been identified as synergistic to the *Jatropha curcas* project and are being implemented in the sites where the project has operated.
* **Plan an additional phase to finalise and sustain the unconsolidated achievements** :
* Ensure the reinforcement of the project's tangible results areas and axes (adoption of administrative and regulatory texts for the institutional development of the sector: after analysis, most of the actions in this direction have no financial implications and can be included in the priority measures of future energy sector projects within the framework of the country cooperation programme that UNDP will develop with Burkina Faso;
* Implement orphaned actions, particularly from the results areas that could not be addressed due to lack of time and resources (e.g. tests on Jatropha oil, other identified research themes, IEC modules other than radio broadcasts from the capitalisation document and its language edition, etc.); this will require the remobilisation of co-funding that has not been adequately provided;
* Relaunch, expand and strengthen existing partnerships, particularly with research institutions and agencies in charge of research themes identified but not investigated due to lack of time (with INERA, IRSAT, ABNORM) with structuring initiatives such as REDD+ and SE4ALL;
* By targeting organisations and partners likely to scale them up: these are actions which, because of their relevance, are likely to be retained as options in other projects operating on the same sites as the project, provided that a strategic watch is set up by the national partners.

1. **Acronyms and abbreviations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2IE | International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering | |
| ARSE | Regulatory Authority for the Energy Sub-Sector | |
| CICAFIB | Interministerial Committee in charge of coordinating the development of the biofuel sector in Burkina Faso | |
| CIFAME | Intersectoral Commission for the Facilitation of the Multisectoral Approach in the Energy Sector | |
| CNDD | National Council for Sustainable Development | |
| CNRST | National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research | |
| DGER | Directorate General of Renewable Energies | |
| DGPER | Directorate General of Production and Rural Economy | |
| DGPV | Directorate General of Plant Production | |
| EIE | Environmental Impact Assessment | |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations | |
| FCFA | Franc de la Communauté Financière d’Afrique (applied rate: US$1 = CFAF 450) | |
| FEM/GEF | Global Environment Facility | |
| GDT | Sustainable Land Management | |
| GIEC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change | |
| GTPOB | Groupement des Transformateurs des Produits Oléagineux du Burkina | |
| HVB | Raw Vegetable Oil | |
| HVP | Pure Vegetable Oil | |
| ICDES | Institut de Coopération et de Développement Economique et Social | |
| INERA | Institut de l’Environnement et des Recherches Agricoles | |
| IRSAT | Institut de Recherches en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies | |
| Lpa | Litres per year | |
| MAAH | Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management | |
| MDP | Clean Development Mechanism | |
| MEEVCC | Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change | |
| METT | Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool/ Suivi de l’efficacité de gestion | |
| MME | Ministry of Mines and Energy | |
| MTEP | Megatonne Oil Equivalent (= 1 million tonnes of oil equivalent) | |
| NIM (NEX) | Modalités nationales de mise en œuvre (National implementation) | |
| OCADES | Catholic Office for Economic and Social Development | |
| ONG/NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation | |
| PASE | Access to Energy Services Programme | |
| PDA  PIR | Agricultural Development Programme  Project Implementation Review | |
| PNA | | National Climate Change Adaptation Plan | |
| PN-PTFM | National Multifunctional Platforms Programme | |
| PNUD | | United Nations Development Programme | |
| PRODOC | | Project Document (Document de projet) | |
| PTF | Technical and Financial Partners | |
| PTFM | Multifunctional Platforms | |
| ROTI | Review of Outcomes to Impacts | |
| S&E | Monitoring and Evaluation | |
| SP/CNDD | Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development | |
| TCO2E | CO2 Tonne Equivalent | |
| TdR | Terms of Reference | |
| Tpa | Tonnes per year | |
| UEMOA | West African Economic and Monetary Union | |
| UGP | Project Management Unit | |
| UNAPROFIJA | National Union for the Promotion of the Jatropha Sector | |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Action Framework | |

**Introduction**

**Objectives of the evaluation**

**Background and Rationale for the Project**

Access to sustainable energy for all continues to be a real issue for African countries. Included in Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), access to energy is not only essential for improving people's standard of living, but is also considered essential for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Although the African continent has enormous energy potential, it remains the region with the lowest electrification rates in the world. The International Energy Agency (IEA) reported that in 2017 about 1.2 billion people worldwide lacked access to electricity, with almost half of them living in Africa. The electrification rate in rural areas in Burkina Faso is only 3%.

Furthermore, in view of the rise in the price of a barrel of oil and the energy crisis that began in the early 2000s, the use of agrofuels has been advocated at the international level as one of the solutions to the energy crisis. All the more so as agrofuels offer other development opportunities, especially in rural areas (green jobs, rural electrification, improved agricultural yields, sustainable land management, etc.).

Motivated by these opportunities, many projects have been launched in sub-Saharan Africa with varying results. In Burkina Faso, despite the controversy from 2008 onwards, agricultural land nexus Jatropha plantation land, the "***Promoting Jatropha Curcas as a sustainable source of agrofuel***" project was launched. At the request of the Government, the GEF/UNDP provided technical and financial support for its implementation.

This project is based on Burkina's sectoral energy policy letter and the SE4All initiative document, in which the sustainable production of agrofuels and bioenergy constitutes a viable energy and economic potential to be developed for our country.

The strategic objective of this project is to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as to the strengthening of the local economy and the well-being of the people through the promotion and development of agrofuel production chains while respecting sustainability criteria, in particular food security, rural land, biodiversity and environmental preservation.

**Thematic issues and priorities of the project**

The main challenge of "Promoting *Jatropha Curcas* as a sustainable source of agrofuels in Burkina Faso" is to boost new dynamics that can create new virtuous circles to help lift the rural world out of poverty while respecting the objectives of developing a sustainable energy source at the national level.

The analysis of the agrofuel development context in Burkina Faso, the condition of various stakeholders in the Jatropha sector and the constraints they face suggested the need to organise the implementation of a programme on the promotion of Jatropha as a sustainable bioenergy resource around the following thematic priorities:

• ***Structuring the institutional framework:*** establish real consultation between the agriculture and energy sectors, as it is essential for food security; sustainability of sectoral policies should be monitored by SP/CONEDD; relevant regulations addressing all issues on investment, taxation, quality standards and sustainability criteria should be put in place;

• ***Direct the investment dynamic*** towards partnerships between industrialists and rural actors to effectively contribute to wealth creation in rural areas, including the development of the capacity of traditional oil mills through crushing;

• ***Involve civil society*** in consultations and in accompanying national programmes, with the aim of promoting the concept of rural "development poles" introduced by the PASE and the PTFM projects and creating the necessary conditions to ensure their viability;

• ***Facilitate investments***, facilitate access to carbon funding, sensitise banking and microfinance operators on the potential of the Jatropha sector, promote the provisions of the Investment Code that favour the creation of small decentralised enterprises;

• ***Promote the use of Jatropha oil as a agrofuel****,* not only for electricity production, but also in the transport sector and as a domestic fuel (short circuit use being considered as an alternative for decentralised oil production) and contribute to the promotion of lesser quality oils that are not pure oils but that can contribute to satisfying energy needs in rural areas.

The approach proposed for the project is based on the promotion of gender, active consultation between the institutions concerned and the search for synergies between the actors involved in the production and processing of the sector's products, which are compatible with the approach set out in the sectoral policy letter.

The 4-year project (2016-2019) is builds around five (5) main components as follows:

1. setting up a national strategy and a consultation framework for the development and structuring of the *Jatropha Curcas*-based agrofuel production chains;
2. remove barriers to private investment in *Jatropha Curcas* oil production;
3. strengthen research and development activities on agricultural production, oilcake recovery and the use of *Jatropha Curcas* oil;
4. facilitate ownership taking of good farming practices by rural actors for better productivity of *Jatropha Curcas*;
5. Promote the use of *Jatropha Curcas* oil on multifunctional platforms for artisanal soap making.

**Objectives and recommended approach for the project evaluation**

This evaluation aims to assess the achievement of the project objectives and to draw lessons that can help improve the sustainability of the benefits and foster the overall improvement of UNDP programmes. To do this, the evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful, and frame its analysis around the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact suggested by UNDP and GEF in their project evaluation grids.

The evaluation seeks to review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports, including annual and progress reports and other reports, project budget revisions, progress reports, GEF focal area monitoring tools, project files, national policy and legal documents, and any other documents that the evaluator deems useful for this evidence-based assessment.

**Scope and methodology**

**Scope of work**

This evaluation mission responds firstly to the need to ensure the contribution of the project to the overall priorities and programmes of UNDP (UNDAF, 2016-2020) and the GEF and its compliance with their guidelines and procedures. These guidelines and procedures provide for a final evaluation mission for medium and large projects.

The relevance of this evaluation is also justified by the need to ensure the consistency of the project with national and sectoral development priorities as identified through:

* The National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) **in its Strategic Objective 2.5** "Improve the living environment, access to water, sanitation and quality energy services" adopted in 2016 by the Government of Burkina Faso;
* the Nationally Determined Planned Contributions (NDC, 2015) and the National Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMA) adopted in 2015 under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change;

The Environment, Water, Sanitation Sector Policy 2018-2027 adopted in 2018;

* The Energy Sector Policy and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative which is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, the private sector and civil society adopted in 2015 in which agrofuels and bioenergy constitute a viable energy and economic potential for the country.

This consistency should be guaranteed by the national side represented by the ministries in charge of Energy, Environment and Agriculture.

Finally, this evaluation mission is relevant because of the need to ensure that the response to the energy needs of the people and communities is adequate.

In this respect, the evaluation drew on all relevant sources of information, based on facts. The evaluation work carried out sought to:

Assess the relevance of the project to the national context and priorities;

* Assess the implementation strategy adopted;
* Assess the degree of implementation of the programme, its effectiveness and efficiency of implementation, and the quality of the results achieved ;
* Assess the impact on the people and the environment;

Propose recommendations for the next deadlines.

These various elements were assessed in the light of the project's results framework, which focused on the essential elements of the project's logical framework and the Implementation Reviews (IRPs).

**Investigation methods and data collection tools**

* **Literature review**

In order to understand the project and its context of evolution, progress, results, etc., a document review was carried out based on the documents made available to the Consultant team by the project implementation team. These included the project document, periodic project reports, PIRs, and other reports, such as project budget reviews, progress reports, GEF focal area monitoring tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, country global or sectoral orientation documents and sectoral policy documents, GEF, UNDP or United Nations reference documents (UNDAF 2016-2020, CPAP 2016-2020), etc.

* **Selection of investigation sites and identification of targets for data collection**

On the basis of the information provided during the scoping meeting and the document review, a procedure for collecting information was decided upon.

At the local level, fifteen rural communities were investigated. At the grassroots level, about thirty respondents, including nurserymen, individual producers and processing organisations, were consulted.

All the communities investigated were located in the five regions of the project.

*Table 1: Number of grassroots community organisations surveyed by region and location of intervention*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Region surveyed | Survey village | Nature of the association | Number of groups | Membership | |
| Average | Maximum |
| Boucle du Mouhoun | Bondokuy | Women | 2 | 13.5 | 30 |
| Kari | Women | 2 | 18.5 | 56 |
| Tchériba | Women | 1 | 20 | 20 |
| Centre-Ouest | Boutirou | Men | 1 | 34 | 34 |
| Dabiou | Women | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Mouna | Women | 1 | 114 | 114 |
| Centre Sud | Manga | Mixed | 1 | 30 | 30 |
| Est | Fada | Women | 1 | 20 | 20 |
| Yamba | Women | 2 | 16.5 | 27 |
| Total | | | 12 | 38.33 |  |

Source: Survey data from the evaluation mission, January 2020

In addition, individual surveys were carried out among 23 actors working in arboriculture as seedling producers (87%) or simple planters (13%) in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Centre-Sud regions.

*Table 2: Distribution of surveyed Jatropha growers and planters by region and village*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Region | Village | Workforce |
| Boucle du Mouhoun | Bondokuy | 2 |
| Kari | 4 |
| Cascades | Madiasso | 10 |
| Centre-Sud | Manga | 7 |
| Total | | 23 |

Source: Survey data from the evaluation mission, January 2020

Some 30 respondents at central level, i.e. (22) structural respondents from 08 ministries and key bodies of the project review committee and eight respondents representing the project implementation and supervision team were interviewed at central level.

* **Review of data collection tools and translation to appropriate interfaces**

In line with the evaluation criteria for UNDP GEF-funded projects, the performance evaluation is based on the expectations set out in the project's logical framework. The latter provides performance and impact indicators and the corresponding means of verification.

The evaluation also addressed the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. To facilitate the consideration of these concerns in development initiatives, UNDP, GEF and some of their partners have developed tools for monitoring effectiveness. These tools, which are the Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI), guided the formulation of the collection tools proposed for this evaluation. The tools were reviewed by the evaluation team and transposed to tablets and smartphones using the KoboCollect software.

Through the 3 proposed collection tools, the aim was to identify the results and lessons learned from the project at the different scales of intervention.

1. **The tool for assessing the progress of the project towards the expected results** was administered at the level of the executing agencies representing the national part and the UNDP supervision team. This tool enabled the METT effectiveness criteria to be taken into account.
2. **The overall implementation assessment tool** was administered at the level of the institutions, structures and boundary partners that are members of the project review committee at the central level. It involved the central directorates of four key ministries, representing the national side (energy, agriculture, environment, innovation and scientific research) but also private operators and resource persons initially targeted as project stakeholders. This tool integrates the ROtI criteria.
3. **The household survey tool** concerned households, grassroots groups/organisations and farms that were impacted by the project in the intervention localities. The data from this tool was used mainly to analyse the targeting of project beneficiaries and to illustrate the impacts of the project on beneficiaries. The data from this tool was not used in the analysis of the overall performance of the project and the progress towards the expected results according to the evaluation guidelines for UNDP projects funded by GEF[[2]](#footnote-2).

**Phasing of the intervention**

* **Phase 1, framing of the mission and mobilisation of project partners**

This mobilisation period took four working days. It enabled the project coordination team and UNDP Burkina Faso staff to clarify the ToRs and the consultants to give details on the technical approach proposed in the technical proposal. This phase allowed for the establishment of contacts and better planning of the investigations to be carried out and for the engagement of boundary partners, experts and key resource persons. This phase also created the conditions for the participation of the study's stakeholders.

* **Phase 2, conducting the project evaluation investigations**

This phase took 15 working days, i.e. three weeks. It corresponded to the investigation phase and the conduct of interventions prioritised during the scoping exercise (Phase 1); it also served to develop various data collection tools that made it possible to evaluate the implementation of the project. It was also used to conduct exchanges with the actors and stakeholders as well as the direct beneficiaries of the project and allowed the initial conclusions to be drawn.

* **Phase 3, finalisation of the mission.**

This phase took 10 working days. It served to draw lessons from the evaluation process but also to progressively deliver the expected outputs of the mission including the finalisation of the draft and final reports and the sharing of results.

**Structure of the evaluation report**

This evaluation report contains the fundamental information on the project and the overall assessment of the implementation conditions. The three chapters of the report describe the main results and achievements of the project implementation.

* Chapter One, the "***Introduction***", explains the context and methodology of the evaluation. This chapter highlights the tools used for the evaluation and the corresponding targets;
* Chapter Two, on "***Project Description and Development Context***", presents the main components of the project as well as the results framework put in place to monitor the project's performance as it is implemented;

* Chapter Three, "***Conclusions***", analyses the data from the exchange materials and the data produced during the implementation period as part of the monitoring process. This chapter brings these data into line with one another and proposes an interpretation of the main results.

**Project description and development context**

**Developing the agrofuel market**

The international biofuel context has been marked by significant growth. Indeed, total biodiesel production was already high in 2004 and had reached 35 Mtoe/year by 2007. It was expected to quadruple by 2010.

Investment is encouraged by regional strategies, set up by entities such as the European Union, which has set as its main objective to ensure that by 2020, sustainable biofuels can represent 10% of total consumption in the transport sector: a potential demand of 20 Mtoe/year or the production of 50 million hectares of Jatropha.

As a result, numerous agro-industrial projects have been set up, especially in Africa, covering hundreds of thousands of hectares. In July 2007, D1 Oils (a British company, listed on the stock exchange, specialising in Jatropha production and well established in Africa) and BP joined forces to create Crops Ltd. to produce 1 million hectares of Jatropha between 2007 and 2010, with a subsequent increase of 300,000 hectares/year.

**Controversies and main areas**

The development of industrial biofuel plantations, mainly Jatropha, has been controversial due to the significant risks to both land and food security. Another major concern is the lack of assurance that biofuels are a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels.

The main areas of controversy that have been raised are the following:

**Land pressure**. - The development of the biofuel sector has led to a de facto appropriation of villagers' land by agro-industrial investors: land is bought through leases or long-term contracts (thus leading to an exclusive purchase of farmers' production over several decades and under predefined conditions).

In addition, it is so-called "marginal" land that is targeted. However, this concept is unclear as there has been no investment in developing the capacity of farmers to manage this land (water management, restoration, soil protection, etc.).

**Food insecurity.** Various international sources have estimated that the conversion of cereals into bioethanol was responsible for at least 30% of the increase in food prices in 2008. Indeed, there are several publications on the subject, such as "Meals per gallon - The impact of industrial biofuels on people and hunger in the world" by ActionAid (2010).

**Sustainability of production.** The European Union has estimated that the use of sustainable biofuels in the transport sector will reduce emissions from this sector by 60% compared to current alternatives.

However, studies on the life cycle of biofuels show that their carbon footprint can be variable and sometimes negative. Sustainable development of biofuels should promote local consumption rather than export, the use of vegetable oil instead of biodiesel, and non-intensive production systems (no irrigation, fertilisers or plant protection treatments). Other sustainability criteria include:

* consideration of environmental aspects: the development of biofuels must not result in land use change (e.g. deforestation), mobilisation of water resources, or loss of biodiversity;
* respect for national social standards: this is not only about the working conditions of local populations but, more importantly, biofuel production should also contribute to lifting rural populations out of poverty through its impact on training and income generating activities, etc.

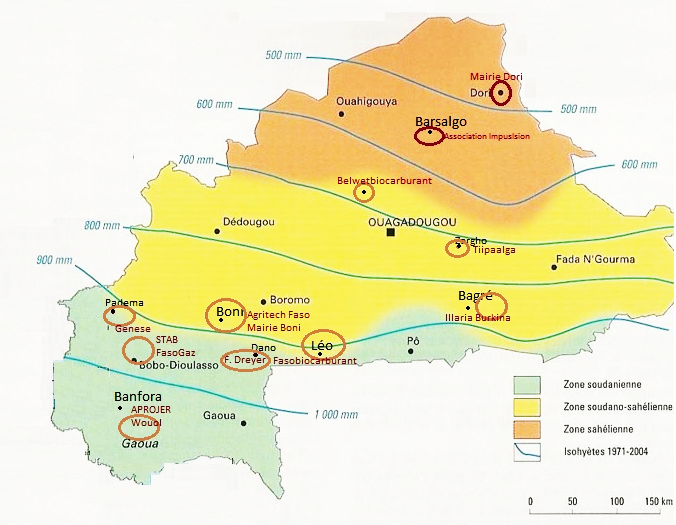
**Baseline condition of the *Jatropha curcas* agrofuel sector in 2013 in Burkina**

The report on the status of operators in the agrofuel sector in 2013 identified 14 operators in the sector in the following cities in Burkina:

* three (3) operators in Bobo Dioulasso ;
* three (3) operators in Ouagadougou ;
* eight (8) operators in the following towns: Bagré, Barsalogo, Banfora, Bérégadougou, Boni, Dano, Dori and Léo.

All these operators had developed *Jatropha curcas* crops for seed supply, mainly from small-scale producers. A few operators had their own plantations, but these were limited in size (between 50 and 100 ha). Planting methods varied between pure cultivation, hedgerow planting and partner planting. The total announced area under *Jatropha curcas* was about 80,000 ha, but the reality of production had not been verified. The figure below shows the location of operators in the sector in 2013. It can be seen that apart from Dori and Barsalgo, the majority of plantations are located in the Sudanian zone where the climate is more favourable.

*Diagram 1: Map of project locations in 2013*



Source : Gatete Djerma (2015)

**Project inception and duration**

The project document was prepared between May and August 2014 following an identification mission and preliminary studies. The approval of the project took place on 03 June 2015 following the signature of the project document. The project was launched on 12 August 2015, one year after its identification and three months after its approval. The implementation of the project took place from 12 August 2015 to 31 December 2019.

Thus, the project was implemented by a team consisting of a coordinator, 4 national experts, an international technical advisor, an accounting assistant, an administrative assistant and a driver, under the supervision of the UNDP Environment and Energy Unit.

**Issues that the project aimed to address**

The development of the Jatropha oil-based agrofuel production chain on a scale that will make it an alternative to petroleum products, while allowing rural development actors to take ownership of agrofuel production in Burkina Faso, is hampered by several barriers. The major barriers to the development of the Jatropha oil market in the country are:

The multiplicity of institutional actors and the lack of consultation between them;

* a regulatory framework unsuited to the specificities of the agrofuel sector ;
* the lack of control over productivity ;

The limited capacities of rural actors;

* The credibility of vegetable oil as a agrofuel and its adoption by the public as a new energy source.

These barriers are more or less the same as those identified and analysed in a regional study on agrofuels conducted by the ECOWAS in 2008. The removal of these barriers would not only facilitate the widespread use of agrofuels such as Jatropha oil, but would also have a significant impact on poverty alleviation and regional development.

**Immediate and development objectives of the project**

The aim of the project is the reduction of GHG emissions caused by transport and energy use activities in rural areas of Burkina Faso.

The objective of the project is to develop the potential for GHG reduction through the promotion of Jatropha oil as a substitute for diesel in Burkina Faso. The project should facilitate the removal of barriers to the sustainable production and use of Jatropha oil as agrofuel in Burkina Faso.

As co-benefits, the project sought to make a significant contribution to rural development through the promotion of decentralised Jatropha oil production and environmentally friendly private investment that respects social and sustainability criteria.

According to the project document, the immediate objectives of the project correspond to the result areas that can be achieved on the basis of the planned project actions alone:

1. Component 1: Establishment of a strategy and framework for the development of Jatropha oil as a sustainable agrofuel
2. Component 2: Removing barriers to private investment in Jatropha oil production
3. Component 3: Capacity building for R&D on Jatropha oil and its use
4. Component 4: Facilitating ownership of Jatropha oil production by rural stakeholders
5. Component 5: Promoting Jatropha oil as an alternative to oil-based fuels

**Core indicators put in place (Details in Annexes)**

There are 3 objective indicators, 12 outcome indicators and 35 result indicators. About ten of the 35 result indicators are not adequately formulated as such. Table 3 is a proposal for the formulation of these indicators that could be considered for later phases of the project.

*Table 3: Proposed formulation of some indicators*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title of the indicator in the results framework | Proposed formulation |
| * (1) Establishment of baseline data; | * Number and category of reference data developed |
| * (5) Regulatory measures on product quality in Jatropha are developed and enforced; | * Number of regulatory measures developed and applied on product quality in the field of Jatropha |
| * (6) Regulations are developed and enforced on private investments, including access to land, in agrofuel production | * Number of rules developed and implemented on private investments, including access to land, in agrofuel production |

**Main stakeholders (details in annexes)**

The main stakeholders of the JC are:

* Institutional actors: Ministries in charge of Energy, Environment, Agriculture, Finance, Scientific Research, Trade and Land Management ;
* Farmer organisations and actors involved in the promotion of small production chains: their objective is to develop technical and organisational capacities in the rural sector;
* Private investors: agricultural industries, including economic agents that contribute to the downstream structuring of the production system (distribution of agrofuels and equipment parts);
* Research, training and financial institutions: they contribute to the development of the technical and financial capacities of the actors involved in the agrofuel sector ;
* Users (electricity supply companies, the automotive sector, individual users): they share the same concern for the quality of supply and regularity.

**Expected outcomes**

The analysis of the results framework allows to distinguish five (05) major areas of results assimilated to components, nineteen (19) expected intermediate outcomes assimilated to outputs.

**Component 1: Strategy and framework for the exploitation of Jatropha oil as a sustainable agrofuel**

* ***Outcome 1.1*** *Diagnostic study on the Jatropha value chain in Burkina Faso*
* ***Outcome 1.2.*** *approved and implemented development strategies for the energy and agriculture sectors that are harmonised and mainstream food security objectives*
* ***Outcome 1.3.*** *A consultation framework is established and dynamically managed by the CICAFIB operational secretariat*
* ***Outcome 1.4.*** *Tools developed for the implementation of the strategy*
* ***Outcome 1.5.*** *A strategy established and approved to mobilise international carbon funds for national deployment.*

**Component 2: Increased private investment in agrofuel production and applications**

* ***Outcome 2.1.*** *Regulatory measures on the quality of Jatropha products are developed and implemented*
* ***Outcome 2.2.*** *Regulations on private investment in agrofuels developed and enforced*
* ***Outcome 2.3.*** *Regulations on agrofuel prices defined and enforced*
* ***Outcome 2.4.*** *A control and certification mechanism that monitors the compliance of Jatropha products with international sustainability criteria is operational and validated*
* ***Outcome 2.5.*** *A regulatory body for the agrofuel sector is created.*

**Component 3: Increase in Jatropha plantations and Jatropha oil production units**

* ***Outcome 3.1.*** *Factors influencing the productivity of small-scale plantations are monitored and managed.*
* ***Outcome 3.2.*** *Techno-economic models for Jatropha oil production in rural areas are validated for the pilot phase and increase Jatropha oil production*
* ***Outcome 3.3.*** *Tests on the use of Jatropha oil and cake as fuel are completed for the pilot phase and increase Jatropha oil production.*
* ***Outcome 3.4.*** *Identification and documentation of health risks caused by Jatropha toxicity*

**Component 4: Increase in the number of Jatropha oil production facilities owned by rural organisations**

* ***Outcome 4.1.*** *Jatropha chain actors are fully trained and skilled*
* ***Outcome 4.2.*** *Rural stakeholders in the development of the Jatropha value chain are fully engaged and committed*
* ***Outcome 4.3.*** *Development of tools that are widely disseminated among stakeholders in the Jatropha value chain*

**Component 5 Jatropha oil is seen by the public as a high quality national energy resource and an affordable and feasible alternative to oil products or diesel**

* ***Outcome 5.1.*** *A promotion fund is established to support manufacturers of modified engines that run on Jatropha oil*
* ***Outcome 5.2.*** *Institutional partners and private operators are involved in the development of a national market.*

**Conclusions**

**Project design/formulation**

**LFA/results framework analysis (Project logic/strategy; indicators)**

* **Analysis of project result areas using the METT tool [[3]](#footnote-3)**

The analysis of the project's logical framework through the METT tool provides an assessment of the key effectiveness issue that has been emphasised in each project result area during its formulation. The outputs or outcomes were identified to METT assessment questions, with the response modalities weighted from 0 to 3. For each scored answer, the respondent is asked to position the output on the issue that is relevant to their knowledge of the project. As a reminder, the exchange guide inspired by the METT tool is exclusively reserved for senior project implementation and supervision staff. In this way, the METT issue footprint is obtained for each of the 5 result areas (components) in the logical framework, and the importance attached to them in the formulation of the project can be seen.

*Diagram 2: Relative importance given to each outcome area in project formulation (METT grids)*

Sources : Cadre logique Prodoc

A look at Diagram 2 shows that the formulation of the various components has been done with a view to covering the various links of the project's logical framework. In particular, the effectiveness parameters of the project results chain are addressed and arranged in a fairly balanced way in the project.

* **The "Context" parameter** contributes to the good design of the actions from the improvement of the knowledge base on the status of the project implementation environment; it examines the adequacy of the technical-economic, legal and institutional referentials and norms that govern the sector. This parameter is perceived as the main issue of **component C3 (50%);**
* **The "Inputs/Resources" parameter**, which determines the feasibility of the actions envisaged on the basis of the technical and operational capacity of the stakeholders and beneficiaries (provision of human, material and financial resources), is considered to be the predominant issue of **component C4 (67%);**
* **The "Tools/Approaches"** **parameter** corresponding to the strategies and operational arrangements for carrying out the activities based on governance bodies, intervention plans and protocols, and the adoption of texts, appears to be the major issue of **component C1 (51%);**
* **The "Works/Services" parameter**, corresponding to the tangible assets likely to survive the project operations from the strengthening of institutions at central and community level is considered by the project management team as the main issue of the component C2 **(51%)**

Thus, each of the components is related to an essential link in the logical framework and contributes to the overall effectiveness of the project, which means that the project components have been well thought out.

* **Analysis of the project logic model using the ROTI tool**

By reviewing the project's logical framework through the ROTI analysis grid, the level of balance, the critical links in the chain of project outcomes can be assessed: context, inputs/resources, planning/process and outputs/outcomes.

*Diagram 3: Importance given to critical links in the project results chain (ROTI grid)*

The scores for each link show that:

The ***context*** on the one hand and the ***inputs and resources*** on the other were well adjusted in the project's logical framework, with respective scores of 42% and 45%, reflecting the opinion of the project's management team;

***Planning and Processes*** had a predominant place in the logical chain during the formulation of the project **(59%).** These are the strategies, plans and protocols for intervention, as well as the governance bodies that served as operational mechanisms for implementing the project, etc.

Conversely, during the formulation of the project, the ***outputs and outcomes*** corresponding to the tangible effects of the project both on the institutional framework at the central level and on the quality of life of the beneficiaries at the level of the operation sites were not sufficiently prioritised in the logical framework in line with the evidence from the field **(17%).** The project logframe should better reflect the level of potential effects of the project on the quality of life of the people and structural beneficiaries. It is likely that if a linkage with other tools such as the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA[[4]](#footnote-4)) grid had been considered at the time of project identification, the formulation of the indicators would have allowed for a better understanding of the co-benefits related to the livelihoods of rural people:

* Financial/economic capital (level of cash income, budget, cash flow etc.)
* Tangible capital (level of equipment, amenities, facilities, tools, etc.);
* Human capital (level of knowledge and skills acquired);
* Social capital (level of grassroots organisation);
* Natural capital (soil fertility/productivity, yields, areas under protection, areas under resilient practices that structure people's livelihoods).

More generally, the balance could be further improved between planning and process on the one hand and outputs and outcomes on the other in the project's logical framework.

**Assumptions and risks**

The **assumptions** that underpinned the design of the project include the following:

* A national strategy document needs to be finalised and adopted to express a strong commitment by the government of Burkina Faso to promote agrofuel development;
* The functioning of the recently established consultation framework (CICAFIB) and the formulation of regional guidelines by UEMOA must be effective in designing the regulatory tools needed to oversee the development of this sector ;
* The regulatory framework for land ownership in rural areas, which was recently updated and consolidated through a consultation on sustainable land management organised within the framework of PROSDRP, must be owned by grassroots actors ;
* The Investment Code, which strongly encourages the creation of small decentralised enterprises, should be promoted ;
* The land issue and the competition between food security and Jatropha oil production must be addressed;
* Coordination within CICAFIB between the different institutional partners involved in the development of the Jatropha chain and facilitating the massive participation of industry players in the overall process must be ensured ;
* The integration of the strategic orientations validated by CICAFIB into sectoral policies and its effective application in the harmonisation of policies in the energy and agriculture sectors must be monitored by SP/CONEDD.

**The main risks** identified at the time of project formulation are those identified in the updated project document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Categories | Nature of the risk |
| *Legislative risks* | The new regulation is not adapted to current local competences. It does not encourage investments by national actors in Jatropha plantation and Jatropha oil production. |
| Development of field (mono) crops in the field or in competition with food crops |
| *Institutional risks* | Inefficiency due to poor coordination and competition between the institutions involved |
| *Technical risks* | Poor performance of Jatropha plantations and/or processing, leading to low economic sustainability of Jatropha oil production |

The main risks have been matched with corresponding mitigation strategies. In this way, the identified risks were matched with the project implementation options.

*Table 4: Risk areas identified and corresponding mitigation strategies during project formulation*

| Risks | Risk mitigation strategy | Findings and comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Legislative risks** | | |
| The new regulation is not adapted to current local skills. It does not encourage investments by national actors in Jatropha plantation and Jatropha oil production. | Various recent institutional initiatives show the willingness of the government to organise and strengthen the agrofuel sector  The project has facilitated the participation of institutional actors (at CICAFIB level) and various stakeholders (through the organisation of working groups, support to selected initiatives through tenders) so that their challenges and expectations are taken into account in the process of developing the regulatory framework | •Despite the efforts made by the project, the "national strategy document for the development of agrofuels", which was supposed to make a decisive contribution to the sector, could not be finalised and adopted to reflect the government's desire to promote the sector.  Nevertheless, two legal acts were taken, notably the elaboration and adoption of law 014-2017 taking into account agrofuels and the adoption of an **implementation decree on bioenergy in accordance with the provisions of law n°014-2017 of 21 April 2017.** |
| Development of field (mono) crops in the fields or in competition with food crops | To mitigate this risk, the project will focus only on direct local networks at the rural level. Under Component 1, the project will develop a strategy and framework that takes into consideration issues related to land ownership and income generation in rural areas. Particular attention will be paid to insurance conditions where there is no competition with food production. | Development strategy for the project has been drawn up: **land tenure security** has been **addressed** **at the technical level** through the demarcation of fields with Jatropha-based hedges. Nevertheless, within the framework of the strategy, actions have been carried out to provide communities, and in particular women, with equipment that can contribute to improving IGAs |
| **Institutional risks** | | |
| Inefficiency due to weak coordination and competition between the institutions involved | Close coordination will be established between the institutions in charge of Environment, Energy and Agriculture, through appropriate local and international technical assistance that will help facilitate dialogue, consultation and learning. | Sectoral ministries were involved at three levels :   * **at the level of the project review committee**, where the departments in charge of agriculture and the environment sit alongside the department in charge of energy ; * **at the level of the operational monitoring unit** where the related ministerial departments had designated focal points; * and finally, **through memoranda of understanding and service agreements**, which were essentially made with the department in charge of research; this last modality seems the most relevant and the most adapted to the risks identified with regard to the results |
| **Technical risks** | | |
| Poor performance of Jatropha plantations and/or processing, leading to low economic sustainability of Jatropha oil production | Highly skilled in both the public and the national private sector will be mobilised for the implementation of the R&D and training activities. | This has led to the achievement of results related to the introduction of resilient actions in community planning, the integration of climate resilient agroforestry practices and the adoption of common cropping association and soil fertility preservation strategies |

With regard to the framework of identified risks and from the findings, it emerges that many efforts were made during the design of the project to identify the uncertainties that characterise the project environment. Strategies were recommended to mitigate these uncertainties. However, these strategies were not fully implemented due to lack of time or adequate resources, which contributed to the lack of progress towards the expected results. In addition, given the overall situation at the time of finalising the project design, other types of risks requiring additional precautions should have been considered as indicated in the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Risks | Risk mitigation strategy | Findings and comments |
| **Financial risks** |  |  |
| Availability of funding in time and in line with project implementation needs | The UNDP office provided: (i) financial and auditing services, (ii) the monitoring-evaluation and certification of financial expenditures against the budgets approved by the Review Committee, (iii) the monitoring of disbursements of funds for the implementation of programmed activities, including procurement and financial services, (v) the annual budget revisions, (vii) the recruitment of financial auditors and independent evaluators, etc. | The adjustment of ambitions, the resizing or review of options or the effective mobilisation of expected co-funding from the national counterpart and other stakeholders, such an approach would have allowed for a mid-term redesign of the project and more flexibility in refocusing on new expectations; the inadequacy of the examination of this risk partly explains the actions of the project that were not able to begin implementation |
| Low farmer incomes combined with poor access to local credit may be an obstacle for small-scale producers and farmer organisations to adopt and scale up *Jatropha Curcas* production and processing systems | The preparation phase should include stakeholder consultations to identify constraints, including financial constraints, to the revival of the *Jatropha Curcas* energy sector. These consultations should be strengthened during the implementation of the project in order to thoroughly review the conclusions of the discussions and to propose solutions that will be integrated into the planning process, and issues that go beyond the competence of the local authorities will be submitted to the national authorities | Despite efforts, this risk is still present, as some of the target beneficiaries are still waiting for prior support from the project to adopt the recommended Jatropha production systems |
| **Operational risk** | | |
| Unusual institutional or political instability during project implementation | As the project intervention is planned for a four-year period, the increasing security risks should be taken into account in order to facilitate the smooth deployment of the project to the operational sites | A modular approach that would allow for changes of operation sites in case of insecurity, as it proved to be during implementation, could achieve certain results |

**Lessons learned from other relevant projects**

Three of the four areas of cooperation between UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso presented synergistic options with the *Jatropha Curcas* project under UNDAF 2018-2020. These areas are:

* Rule of law, social cohesion, sustaining peace and security
* Inclusive, sustainable growth, decent jobs and food security
* Resilience to the effects of climate change, natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies.

Most of the initiatives being implemented in these areas of cooperation could benefit the *Jatropha Curcas* project. In addition to the UNDAF, the Jatropha project was in line with the operationalisation of some sectoral initiatives, including:

**The National Adaptation and Mitigation Actions (NAMA)**, some of whose implementation requirements have notably guided:

* *the institutional set-up based on the choice of partners for the implementation of the Jatropha Curcas project*, including the Ministry in charge of the Environment, which is involved in the monitoring of the NDCs through the SP CNDD; the latter also acts as a member of the project's review committee and other projects contributing to the implementation of the NDCs; this has facilitated complementarity and synergy in addition to the co-funding partnerships;
* *Implementation options highlighting the co-benefits generated by the Jatropha Curcas pathway in terms of carbon sequestration.* As confirmed in the final report of the study "Assessment of the carbon balance of the *Jatropha Curcas* plantations and multifunctional platforms of the Jatropha project", the project's contribution is estimated at **14,003.24 tCO2eq of carbon sequestered**.

**The Sustainable Energy for All SE4ALL initiative**. The Government of Burkina Faso joined this initiative in 2013. The *Jatropha Curcas* project was one of the projects that could contribute to the operationalisation of this initiative (SE4ALL), with regard to its three major objectives by 2030:

* Ensure universal access to modern energy services ;
* Double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency ;
* Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

***Particularly with regard to the last objective, the Jatropha project aimed to contribute, with a 35% substitution of diesel by Jatropha oil in PTMFs running solely on diesel in a dozen localions.***

**The Forestry Investment Programme**. As the Jatropha project fits perfectly into Burkina's REDD+ strategy, and after a meeting with the PIF-REDD+ PCU, it was decided to request **the registration of the Jatropha sector in the register of REDD+ projects in order to mobilise green funds** to strengthen the funding capacities of the project's activities and thus facilitate access to funding for the project leaders and rural producers. In the long run, the emerging collaboration with the PIF-REDD+ Coordination Unit should contribute to:

* Optimising the use of *Jatropha curcas* cake co-product as a biofertiliser ;
* Highlighting the carbon sequestration capacities of the *Jatropha curcas* plant;
* The contribution of the sector to the fight against climate change, sustainable land management and sustainable development;
* The contribution of the sector to the national strategy for reducing the effects of deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

Apart from these ongoing initiatives, other projects and programmes have had synergistic effects for the implementation of the Jatropha project. Thus, as Table 5 shows, although it could not be formalised in most cases, some results as well as the actors involved in previous initiatives have been capitalised, valued or built upon to varying degrees by the Jatropha project.

*Table 5: Previous projects and programmes with synergistic effects*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project, initiative – dates- | Synergistic area to the Jatropha project | | |
| Areas of intervention | Stakeholders and beneficiaries | Main results |
| Development of Jatropha curcas for biofuel production and desertification control Support Project - China-Taiwan Cooperation - 2009-2012 | Donation of 3 presses and 2 esterification units | MME, BELWET, APROJER,  AGRITEC | Directory of operators (2012)  Oversized presses, uneconomic esterification unit, unavailability of resin |
| Biofuel certification access project - Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne - 2014 | * Adaptation of the RSB standard to small producers * Improvement of the regulatory and legislative framework | MME, stakeholders in the sector | Studies available on:   * Adaptation of Burkina regulations to the RSB standard * Prospective reflection on the evolution of the regulatory and fiscal framework for the sustainable development of agrofuels in Burkina Faso |
| JatroREF project - GERES-IRAM - 2012-2015 | Construction of useful references for project leaders and decision-makers to characterise the socio-economic viability and environmental sustainability of farmer-based renewable energy production chains from Jatropha in West Africa | GERES, IRAM, operators in the sector in Burkina Faso, Mali, Benin, Senegal, supervisory institutions | * Capitalisation of knowledge on JC, technical forms and studies published [www.jatroref.org](http://www.jatroref.org/) * Multi-stakeholder consultation workshops at sub-regional level |
| Development and structuring of the Jatropha farmers' value chain in West Africa support project- ADECIA - 2011-2015 | * Research and development * Institutional support | In Burkina: MME, BELWET, Impulsion, Faso Biocarburant, APROJER, 2iE, INERA  In Mali: ANADEB, JMI, Mali Biocarburant, Teriya Bugu | Publication of scientifically validated results by research institutes (IER, INERA, CIRAD, 2iE) on varieties, technical itineraries, pests and the energy and agronomic value of oilcake.  Experience sharing Mali, Burkina |

**Source** : *Jatropha Curcas* project strategy paper

The lessons to be learned from these partial collaborations is to take the time to identify and refine the preferential partnership niches during the initiation and maturation phase of the project; in so doing, the collaboration protocols must be dimensioned taking into account the deadlines and the possibilities of pooling the resources available between the partners.

**Planned stakeholder participation**

*Table 6: Stakeholder involvement analysis matrix*

| ***Stakeholders*** | | ***Expected level of involvement in the project*** | ***Observations and comments*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ministry of Energy** | Directorate General for Renewable Energy | The DGER is a member of the Project Review Committee and attends all meetings organised by it. Active member and chair of CICAFIB  Project lead party at the UNDP level | Fully played its role as the supervisory body for the implementation of the project under the national counterpart;  Provided expertise for the project's "energy" component |
| Directorate General of Research and Sectoral Statistics | DGESS ensures the direct supervision of the implementation of the project on behalf of the Ministry of Energy and brings its technical support to the project activities.  It is also a member of the Review Committee and attends the various meetings organised by it. | It was involved in periodic monitoring and evaluation and technical support missions in the field  In view of its role in monitoring the performance of all the Department of Energy's projects, it was particularly involved in drawing up the project's AWPB |
| **Ministry of Environment** | Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) | The role of SP/CNDD is to facilitate the effective integration of the fundamental principles of environmental management into national and sectoral development policies in order to promote sustainable development. It is a member of the Review Committee and participates in its various meetings. | The SP/CNDD actively participated in the monitoring of the project through an "environmental focal point" designated for this purpose  Despite the designation of a focal point, some of the SP/CNDD's expectations were not fulfilled in time:  Although an assessment of the project's carbon footprint made it possible to estimate the levels of contribution to GHG reduction, the Jatropha project does not appear as a reference project in the NDC document with regard to the needs of NAMA.  Furthermore, the project was supposed to initiate a certification process for the reduction of carbon emissions from Jatropha plantations under the coaching of SP/CNDD, but the practical arrangements were lacking after the first contacts with the PIF-REDD+ PCU |
| **Ministry of Agriculture** | Directorate General of Plant Production (DGPV) | It is a member of the Project Review Committee and participates in its various meetings. The DGPV is actively involved in the monitoring of the project through a focal point designated for this purpose | The DGPV was also involved through the development of capacity building modules on technical itineraries for the production of Jatropha in associated crops, conducted by the project for agricultural agents who intervene in the project's intervention zones. A service agreement should intervene to give more form to the collaboration between the project and the DGPV but at the time of the evaluation, such an agreement was out of reach. |
| **Ministry of Research** | INERA | It is a member of the project review committee; it has also been identified as an implementing agency through a partnership agreement, the implementation of which should lead to the investigation of some 18 research themes | The expectations of the partnership agreement with INERA were partially met, especially through research on the fertilising properties of *Jatropha Curcas* oilcake. The other research themes could not be started due to insufficient adjustment of the timing of the investigations to the timing of the project. The topics to be addressed required more time compared to the timing of the project implementation. |
| IRSAT | It is a member of the project review committee; it has also been identified as an implementing agency through a partnership agreement whose implementation has made it possible to examine the use of Jatropha oil in improved stoves | The expectations of the partnership agreement with IRSAT were met in terms of the service provision contracts. |
| **Minitry of Economy and Finance** | DGCOOP | It ensures the annual programming of Burkina Faso's financial contribution to the project  Its Non Objection Opinions have conditioned the deadline for the implementation of certain activities such as the decree on private investments in the Jatropha sector, the financial impact of which had an impact on State revenues | The Ministry of Economy and Finance has fully played the role expected of it in close collaboration with UNDP, notably by facilitating the disbursement of the planned national counterparts. Nevertheless, the Ministry's NDAs had repercussions on the progress of certain activities, such as the issuing of decrees on investments in the Jatropha sector |

**Source**: Prodoc actualisé

In view of the above, stakeholders were involved to varying degrees, in line with their potential contribution to the expected outcomes and impacts of the project. As foreseen in the project's initial arrangements, a substantial stakeholder engagement strategy was deployed. However, in some cases, stakeholder mobilisation fell short of expectations and, as a result, the burden of project implementation was often borne by fewer partners than expected. As indicated in the stakeholder involvement matrix below, the Ministries in charge of Agriculture through DGPV and DGPER, the Ministry of Environment through SP CNDD, and the Ministry of Research through INERA and IRSAT and the Ministry in charge of Trade and Handicrafts through ABNORM, were not able to participate to their potential contribution. This mixed mobilisation could hinder the appropriation of certain results, particularly those for which the stakeholders concerned are responsible. Under these conditions, it was necessary to clearly establish the basis for the co-option of the partners concerned, the mandate given to them and the conditions specified for their participation.

**Replication approach**

The project identified villages in 13 provinces within 10 regions as sites of operation. Each of the sites corresponds to a specific link in the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain and could serve as a model for the link concerned. These networked villages make the rural communities concerned "poles of rural development based on the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain" and, because of the project's activities, have the potential to become an eco-village.

Reflection must continue to ensure that the practices and options for developing the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain generated by the project are better anchored in these villages. It could be a question of establishing good practices and options for the development of the short *Jatropha Curcas* value chain as criteria for the certification of villages as "eco-villages". This certification could be a step towards scaling up in other agro-ecological regions of the country and in regions with similar climatic and agro-ecological conditions in the CILSS space.

* **UNDP's comparative advantage**

This project represents a direct contribution by UNDP to support the development of Burkina Faso through three strategic areas:

* **Area 1: Rule of law, social cohesion, sustainable peace and security.** Through this area, UNDP has engaged with the Government of Burkina Faso to provide state and non-state bodies and organizations at the central, deconcentrated and decentralized levels with the capacity to formulate and implement development policies and programmes and to ensure civilian control.

To this end, UNDP has provided support under this project to **"develop a strategy and framework for the exploitation of Jatropha oil as a sustainable agrofuel"** through a participatory and inclusive consultation process (CICAFIB).

* **For area 2- Inclusive and sustainable growth, decent jobs and food security.** Through this area, the Jatropha project has served as a lever for the preservation of livelihood and income opportunities for local populations through **Effect 3 "Increase of Jatropha plantations and Jatropha oil production units".** This component has been a springboard for the dissemination of options and practices to enhance the value chain, but also for the dynamisation of rural enterprises and cooperative societies, and community-based organisations. For example, the project has stimulated sources of income and decent jobs for rural women through IGA practices; the project has also contributed to food security by proposing alternative techniques for fertilising the soil and thus increasing yields through the use of *Jatropha curcas* oilcake.
* **Through Area 3 "Resilience to the effects of climate change, natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies",** UNDP's commitment to the Government is reflected in its support to the public and private sectors, local communities and populations to ensure sustainable management of the environment, in a context of adaptation to climate change and natural disaster risks. This axis is addressed in the jatropha project through, among others, **Effect 4 "Increase in the number of jatropha oil production facilities owned by rural organisations" through Outcome 4.2: "Rural stakeholders in the development of the jatropha value chain are fully involved and committed".**
* **Linkages between the project and other interventions in the sector**

Many interventions in the energy sector have had synergistic effects with the *Jatropha Curcas* project interventions. This is the case for most of the nine (9) projects within the cooperation cycle between UNDP and the Government through the CPD. Three of these projects, namely the PADEL project and the Support Project for the Implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan, are contemporary with the *Jatropha Curcas* project. Even if these projects have not given rise to formal collaborative relationships with the *Jatropha Curcas* project, some evidence can be noted on their links with the *Jatropha Curcas* project:

* For the PADEL Project: The Programme d'Appui au Développement des Economies Locales (PADEL) is a major initiative to operationalise the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES). The PADEL has four complementary components, of which component 2: Development of modern energy services and basic socio-economic infrastructure under the supervision of the UNDP contributes to Outcome 2: "Populations and communities have modern energy services". This output refers to one of the objectives of the SE4ALL Initiative of the Ministry in charge of Energy, which ensures the technical supervision of the Jatropha project.
* For the project supporting the implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES): the Jatropha Project aims to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the PNDES. The cross-cutting nature of the project's four components focuses on improving the technical and operational capacities of actors in various development sectors, including the energy sector;

**Management arrangements**

* **Project implementing entity**.

The project was implemented by the Ministry of Energy (MoE) under the NIM - National Implementation Measures (NIM) modality, over a period of four years, from August 2015 to December 2019, in accordance with the standard basic assistance agreement and the UNDP country programme action plans (CPAP 2015-2017; CPAP 2018-2020). In accordance with this modality, the Ministry of Energy provided leadership and coordination of the project as the entity representing the national side. Subcontracting with partners for specific tasks whenever necessary and within the legal framework of UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso, was devolved to the Ministry of Energy vis-à-vis specialised state agencies, research institutes and NGOs. Implementation by the Ministry of Energy has been done:

1. Through the intermediary and technical supervision of the Directorate General of Renewable Energy (DGER) responsible for the implementation of the project activities through the Coordination Unit to which most of the staff (coordinator, monitoring and evaluation, energy expert) reported;
2. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture which was closely involved in the project activities through the DGPV and DGPER, in all components, and in particular the capacity building activities of component 3;
3. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment through the SP/CNDD associated with the monitoring and supervision of the project through an Environment Focal Point;
4. In collaboration with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation associated with the implementation of the project through partnership agreements with INERA and IRSAT.

The UNDP-Burkina Office assumed the responsibilities and role of supervision and monitoring and evaluation through its relevant departments and programmes, including its Environment and Energy Unit and its Administration and Finance Section. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy, UNDP-Burkina Faso has ensured: (i) provision of financial and auditing services for project funds, recruitment and contracts of international project staff, (ii) monitoring and certification of financial expenditures against project budgets approved by the Project Review Committee, (iii) approval of budget allocations and transfer of funds to project accounts, (iv) monitoring of disbursements of funds for the implementation of programmed activities, including procurement and financial services, in accordance with UNDP/GEF procedures, (v) certification of accounting vouchers for expenditures ; (vi) annual budget reviews and (vii) recruitment of independent financial auditors and evaluators.

**This shared management of the project between UNDP and the national side was sometimes subject to difficulties linked to a juxtaposition of procedures whose insufficient appropriation by the Coordination Unit, which was supposed to serve as an interface between the members of the partnership committee, slowed down at times the progress towards the expected results.**

* **Project steering and supervision**

The project has a steering body (Review Committee). Two meetings are planned during the year to supervise, guide and validate the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB). The review committee was established on August 3, 2015 by "Arrêté 00223/MME/SG" of the Ministry in charge of Energy on the creation, composition, and assignment and functioning of the Review Committee of the "Project for the Promotion of *Jatropha Curcas* as a Sustainable Agrofuel Source in Burkina Faso".

The sessions of this unique project supervision body (project review committee) were held regularly on an annual basis and were documented from year 1 of the project (2015) to year 5 of the project (2019). These sessions have allowed for a review of the progress of the project activities and for technical and financial guidance to the implementation team.

* Two audits of the project took place at mid-term in FY 2017 and at the end of the project (2019);
* Annual reports have been produced and are available on the basis of the AWPBs that have been produced;
* Two Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports have been produced and submitted to GEF.

A review of the reports shows that, apart from the mission reports, periodic reports have been produced on an annual basis.

* The investigation team did not find evidence of quarterly project implementation reports, which were required since the project document called for quarterly sequencing of the AWPBs.
* Furthermore, on the basis of the desk review and discussions with stakeholders, it appears that there was a slight delay at the start of the project, but also a period of no activity in the middle of the project in 2018, which lasted for almost six months. Although not explained, this period corresponds to the vacancy of the UNDP Energy and Environment Programme Officer position. As a result, the project implementation schedule slipped, which was caught up with great difficulty. As a result, some of the project's activities remained at the initial stage, others could only be partially implemented, and worse, and some activities did not even begin to be implemented.

Based on the investigations and analysis carried out by the evaluation team, the budget reporting formats as presented were modelled on the ATLAS tool. This tool helps to prevent budget overruns and was used and valued for budget monitoring. However, the detail of the budget reports should have been brought to a level that ensures accountability to the beneficiary institutions/partners of the project or involved in its monitoring.

The mid-term and end-of-project (2017 and 2019) mandate audits were available for consultation. They highlighted the regularity of the procedures and recommended the expected contributions from the national counterpart. However, as it is not their vocation, the scope of the audits did not cover the modalities of a good accountability approach towards the stakeholders.

The suggested accountability approach coupled with the audit recommendations would have generated more commitment and accelerated the delivery of expected contributions from partners other than the Government.

* 1. **Project implementation**
* **Adaptive management (changes in project design and results during implementation)**

It is clear that the project had great potential for adaptation as adjustments were made to human resources and implementation modalities during the implementation period. In view of the country's stable context, the National Implementation Model (NIM) was proposed for the project. However, in view of the evolution of the internal situation, the implementation of the project has undergone some readjustments.

* **In terms of human resources,** the implementation team was reviewed in three stages: from August 2015, this team was set up as stipulated in the paragraph; a first reshuffle operated from September 2018 and concerned the UNDP supervision team with the departure of the Environment and Energy Programme Officer in March 2018, a second reshuffle concerned the project's Environment Department with the assignment of the head of the project's Environment Department as cited in the decree; finally the last reshuffle concerned the Coordination position with the departure of the first occupant in December 2019;
* **In terms of financial resources,** in the light of discussions with the project coordination and supervision team, some planned actions were under-budgeted. Other unplanned actions proved necessary for the continuation of the project. These activities were carried out at the cost of efforts to adapt financial resources in a context where the co-funding expected from partners other than the UNDP and the GEF was not adequately mobilised: even if some co-funding could be provided in kind, out of the eight million dollars expected, only 1.3 million dollars were mobilised. Some activities that were not formally identified at the outset, but which subsequently proved to be very relevant (providing project beneficiaries and targets with soap kits or huskers), were carried out at the cost of budgetary reallocation; by way of illustration, the budgetary reallocation for the year 2018 is shown in Figure 4.

*Diagram 4: Project budget relocation for the year 2018 (in FCFA)*

Source : UNDP Financial Services

**Diagram 4 shows that the budget reallocation has resulted in overruns, albeit controlled, but at significant rates compared to the initial amounts for almost all components.**

* **In terms of programming**, the project's logical framework was readjusted in some of its compartments, in particular to take into account the change of option made following the evolution of the international situation: The long chain option, which envisaged the production and substitution of agrofuels based on Jatropha oil for diesel in transport and energy plants on a national scale, has been replaced by the short chain option, which consists of the production and use of pure *Jatropha Curcas* oil and its derivatives to satisfy the rural communities directly concerned. As a result of these changes in option, **Component 5 "Jatropha oil is seen by the public as a high quality national energy resource and an affordable and feasible alternative to oil products or diesel" has become obsolete.** Other changes in programming that preserved the components while opting for a strategy for their implementation were recorded through the AWPBs that were elaborated and endorsed by the project review committee. It is important to note that a new PRODOC was developed to take into account the recommendation of the inception workshop held in August 2015 to update the data. This also contributed to delaying the actual start of the project in the field
* **At the operational level** some project activities have been reviewed or redefined based on the strategy indexed **in Component 1/Outcome 1.2. Approved and implemented development strategies for the Energy and Agriculture sectors that are harmonised and take into account food security objectives.** Four (04) strategic areas of intervention serving as a basis for the action plan for the promotion of the *Jatropha Curcas* sector as a source serving as an operational tool for the strategy have been defined:
  + Area 1 : Give a better visibility to the sector as a source of agrofuel ;
  + Area 2 : Promote an institutional framework for the development of the *Jatropha Curcas* chain as a sustainable agrofuel source;
  + Area 3 : Improve the legal and regulatory framework ;
  + Area 4 : Disseminate research results and pursue R&D to improve plantation productivity ;
  + Area 5 Promote technical and economic models oriented towards poverty alleviation and local access to energy.
* While the last four areas of the strategy's action plan are fully in line with the expected results of some of the project's components, the first axis has reintroduced new preliminary activities. Furthermore, in relation to the other axes of the strategy's action plan, preliminary exploratory activities had to be added to those foreseen in the project's initial logical framework. These include the "Territorial diagnosis of the potential for the production and use of *Jatropha Curcas* oil" in order to identify areas suitable for testing the two technical and economic models oriented towards poverty alleviation and access to energy.
* ***All the preliminary exploratory activities identified by the strategy, although relevant, have sometimes weighed on the speed of progress towards the results expected in the logical framework. It can be concluded that, in view of their relevance, it is the project sizing that was too ambitious and was not consistent in assessing the time needed for implementation;***
* ***Instead of a strategy, an external mid-term evaluation would have allowed for the readjustment of the project's logical framework to bring it into line with the evolution of its institutional, financial and operational environment;***
* ***In total, various adjustments were made to the project in terms of human resources, financial resources and its operational strategy. This demonstrates the adaptive potential of the project but also the flexibility of the procurement procedures of the main financial partners, namely GEF and UNDP.***

**Partnership agreements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)**

About ten partners were identified during the preparatory phase of the project (see Prodoc). These partnerships were deepened to varying degrees during the implementation period. Only the partnerships between GEF, UNDP, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Finance, INERA, IRSAT and BELWET belonging to the project coordination group seem to have been formalised.

* INERA and IRSAT have been active in the implementation of the project on the basis of memoranda of understanding and service agreements;
* The Ministry of Energy, through the DGER, has issued decrees establishing the project and its institutional anchorage, as well as the decree establishing the coordination and the staff leading this coordination and the decree revising the CICAFIB (a platform bringing together key partners for the implementation of the project).
* Some draft partnerships were outlined with the Ministry of Agriculture through the DGPV and the DGPER, but these have not materialised apart from the designation of focal points for monitoring the implementation of the project;
* A service agreement was signed with the BELWET association, which was identified as the most established cooperative society in the country and in the project implementation zones, serving as a relay partner for the *Jatropha Curcas* project to carry out field activities.

On analysis, most of the partnerships that have resulted in the effective involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the project are service provision contracts, including with State bodies whose involvement should ensure the national counterpart in the project.

***Although the provisions contained in the procedures manual authorise the recruitment of national entities when the services requested fall within their competences and prerogatives, the failure to formalise certain partnerships in the form of a memorandum of understanding is a shortcoming in terms of the ownership taking of the project's achievements and the retrocession of its achievements to national stakeholders.***

At the regional level, exchange trips were planned and carried out in Mali. These exchange trips should be enhanced in the sense of the project's regional influence through technology transfer or knowledge sharing agreements between countries. Bilateral or multilateral strategic partners such as the World Bank through the PIF-REDD+ coordination, the European Union and the GIZ were informed of the project's activities via the UNDP. However, these institutions did not intervene directly in the implementation. Their participation should be seen in the context of the capitalisation of interventions carried out on the Jatropha sector by external actors.

The project has thus attracted potential partnerships at the regional level and with international institutions that have not been concretised or formatted, which constitutes a loss in terms of replication of the project results at the regional level.

* Comments on monitoring and evaluation activities used in adaptive management

During project formulation, risks that were expected to hamper project implementation were identified and mitigated. The risk matrix that was developed corresponded to the project's adaptive management axes.

Most of the unplanned activities could have been initially planned if the risk matrix had been comprehensive. For example:

* For the financial risks linked to the insufficiency of resources provided by the partners' co-funding, which led to the ineligibility of certain activities decided in the review committee and to a budget reallocation often exceeding 50% of the initial amount;
* With regard to operational risks, in view of the deteriorating security situation, which made access to certain operation sites problematic for the continuation and monitoring of activities, a modular approach planned in similar contexts as the project's approach would have justified the relocation of certain field activities.

These risks should be identifiable in the risk matrix. The adaptive management reflects this matrix, which was not sufficiently comprehensive.

Notwithstanding these minor shortcomings, the monitoring of activities under adaptive management has not been overshadowed since the logical framework has been reviewed in some compartments and some targets have been readjusted. Based on the project's activity reports and discussions with stakeholders, most of the measures that should contribute to adaptive management have been taken. The lack of risk decoding did not allow for the identification of more adaptive management measures in advance.

* Project funding

The project is expected to benefit from four-way funding from UNDP/GEF, the Government of Burkina Faso, private operators, NGOs and multilaterals. The expected contributions from these financial partners have not all been confirmed as planned. The counterparts of some NGOs, multilaterals and private operators have not been confirmed in the co-funding.

*Diagram 5: Planned and confirmed sources of funding for the project*

Source : Prodoc

As confirmed in Diagram 5, only **US$ 8,083,401** of the estimated **US$ 16,313,636** in funding has been confirmed by the pledged partners, i.e. 50% of the estimated amounts.

The status of all planned and actual co-funding is shown in Table 7 below.

***Table 7 Planned and actual sources of funding for the project (USD million)***

**Source** : Prodoc and PCU

The analysis of the overall co-funding situation shows that slightly more than a quarter (27%) of the expected funding confirmed by the various financial partners has been provided.

This share of co-funding was provided by three main partners: UNDP, GEF and the Government of Burkina Faso (supervisory ministry). For these three contributors, the contributions were made globally in accordance with the expected contributions.

The two main partners of the government, namely UNDP and GEF, have respected their commitments by allocating the promised resources:

* The expected funding from the executing entity (UNDP) in the form of cash was provided to the project as planned;
* the expected GEF contributions were injected into the project as planned.

The counterparts expected from the implementing entity (the Government of Burkina Faso), through the ministries involved (Environment, Research and Innovation) have not been adequately mobilised. Some of the government agencies involved were waiting for memoranda of understanding or service agreements before committing themselves to supporting the implementation, whereas according to the forecasts, their participation should come under the national counterpart.

*Table 8: Expected share of co-funding from the ministries involved in the national counterpart*

| **Body** | **Area covered by the partnership** | **Nature of the joint funding** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MEDD (SP/C~~O~~N~~E~~DD) | Project promotion | Salaries, Premises, Cars |
| Ministry of Mines and Energie (DGER) | PASE Pilot project study | Study of pilot projects  Use of Jatropha oil as energy to power "rural development poles". |
| Project management | Provision of office space, vehicles, contribution to programme operations |
| Ministry of Scientific Research (IRSAT) | Comparative tests of traditional oil mills operating with oil stoves | Research and salaries |

**Source** : Prodoc

Table 8 concludes that the government's contribution is insufficient in relation to the forecasts and the areas (or sectors) covered. Partnerships should be formalised with these government agencies on the basis of commitments without de facto including a financial impact. This is in addition to the multilateral agencies, NGOs and private operators who have not honoured their commitments.

**This low level of co-funding compared to the forecasts and the effectiveness of the commitments can be considered as one of the serious factors that have compromised the achievement of the expected results and justify the insufficient levels of achievement.**

**Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (\*)**

Apart from the ATLAS tool which is one of the UNDP reference tools accepted by the GEF for financial monitoring, the other GEF tools announced and taken into account during the project initiation phase are activity planning and implementation reporting tools: the Launching Report (LR), the Annual Project Report (APR), the Annual Work Plan (AWP), the Project Implementation Review (PIR), the Tripartite Project Review (TPR). Apart from the indications given by the project document to guide the design of monitoring based on these tools, we were not able to observe the existence of a formal monitoring system. Moreover, these standard monitoring and evaluation tools have some limitations for monitoring the effectiveness of implementation in that they do not anticipate the effectiveness of implementation.

* Other reference tools recommended for the project design, such as the AMAT, METT or ROTI tools of the GEF, could have contributed to anticipating the monitoring of implementation effectiveness and impacts. These tools could have been used during the baseline studies to define the starting situation for the indicators.
* In addition, the project results framework could have included financial, technical, policy and institutional sustainability maps.
* The external mid-term review of the project, although mentioned in the ToR, was not conducted. This mid-term review could have led to even more relevant recommendations for monitoring the project's impacts by including the AMAT or METT grids during the investigations.

All of the shortcomings noted are amplified by the absence of a clear reference framework for monitoring and evaluating the project. Indeed, it is worth noting the lack of a mechanism for regular monitoring of most of the indicators contained in the logical framework, in addition to the poor formulation of some of them, as mentioned above.

Notwithstanding these shortcomings, it is possible to establish the state of implementation of the project's monitoring and evaluation activities as envisaged in the PRODOC.

***Table 9: Status of implementation of the M&E activities foreseen in the project document***

***Source****: Prodoc*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Planned M&E activities** | **Implementation status** | **Comments** | **Assessments** |
| Project inception report | Implemented | Made following the project inception on 15 August | This report highlights the categories and number of participants and informs the project's stakeholders of the main recommendations made by the participants for the future of the project |
| Annual reports | Implemented | All annual project reports were made by the deadlines of 2016 to 2019 | These annual reports ensure good traceability of the project's technical and financial implementation.  The annual financial reports are made by component and not by source of funding; this does not allow for monitoring of the contribution made by each donor over the years |
| Tripartite meetings and report | Implemented | Project Steering Committee meetings were held each year | Apart from these PPC meetings, which are recorded in the minutes, the project team is not able to document other tripartite meetings |
| Mid-term external evaluation | Not implemented | A mid-term evaluation was not carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in the Prodoc | The evaluation was not explicit about the use of some of the tools recommended by the GEF, such as AMAT, which were used to establish the baseline for the project |
| Final report | Under development | Delayed compared to the forecast |  |
| Audits | Implemented | Only one audit (2017) was carried out during the five years of project implementation | A final audit is planned for 2019. It could confirm the regularity trends of the budgetary procedures and procurement noted by the previous audits and rule on the taking into account of the various recommendations made by the past audit |
| Field visits | Implemented | Field missions were organised by the executing agency (UNDP) and project partners, the last one in June 2019 | The reports consulted show that some of these visits were organised jointly and saw the participation of UNDP and the main agencies of the ministries involved in the project review committee (Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment) and contributed to sharing experiences and strengthening the support and involvement of actors at the grassroots level |
| Lessons learned |  | Lessons learnt were mentioned along the annual reports, mission reports of the project | The lessons compiled along the various phases of the project's implementation have, by their relevance, allowed the redeployment of certain activities. .  A capitalisation report would have given a good overview of the lessons learned |
| Technical reports | Implemented | The technical reports consulted are about the diagnostic study of the Jatropha Curcas sector, the capitalisation of good practices in Jatropha Curcas production, the strategy and action plan for the implementation of the project etc. | The various technical reports that were consulted were amended by the stakeholders of the project steering committee, which indicates their technical quality |
| Final external evaluation | Implemented | Started two months before the formal end of the project |  |

**Coordination at implementation and execution level with UNDP and the implementing partner (\*) and operational issues.**

The UNDP Country Office assumed its responsibilities as Executing Agency. To this end, it provided technical and financial supervision of the project, and ensured that the project's financial resources were used as intended. UNDP recruited the project's specialised staff and ensured that these staff contributed to developing and strengthening national capacity. The project team reported to the Resident Representative on the basis of technical and financial reporting and in accordance with the work plans approved by the Project Review Committee (PRC). UNDP worked to provide periodic reports, in the formats required by GEF, following the indirect NIM implementation modality that the project adopted.

The day-to-day management and coordination of the project was carried out by a Project Management Unit (PMU) under the overall guidance of the Project Review Committee (PRC). **The Project Management Unit (PMU) was established by Order 002325/MME/SG** of the Ministry in charge of Energy on the creation, composition, and assignment and functioning of the Coordination Unit of the "*Promoting Jatropha curcas as a Sustainable Agrofuel Source in Burkina Faso* ". It was in charge of the management and coordination of all project activities. It is responsible for the technical, administrative and financial management of the project.

This unit was made up of:

* ***Staff from the Ministry in charge of Energy and the Ministry in charge of the Environment*** ***[[5]](#footnote-5)t :***
* Electromechanical Engineer, Coordinator: **The Project Coordinator**. He is under the supervision of the DGER and the CRP. This is a full time position for the four years of the project. This is a high level policy/leadership position dedicated to overseeing the implementation of the project;
* Energy Engineer: Head of Energy Department;
* Senior Environmental Technician: Head of the Environment Department ;
* Research and Analysis Officer: Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Department ;
* ***recruited staff :***
* A Head of Procurement and Accounting Department;
* An Engineer in Rural Development, Agronomy option;
* A Management Secretary ;
* A driver.

***Through the composition of the coordination team, the National Counterparty printed and confirmed the strategic orientation of the project towards a privileged sector which is that of Energy. This a priori orientation of the project, which was justified in view of the initial context that prevailed during the design and maturation of the project, was somewhat outdated at the time of the actual start-up. The evolution of the context largely justified the opening of the project to other sectors such as agriculture and the environment, whose real involvement could lead to an added value of the co-benefits generated by the project.***

The project implementation and supervision team at the UNDP level also experienced departures due to the reassignment of staff: the posts of Head of the Environment Department and Coordinator for the Coordination Unit and the post of UNDP Environment and Energy Programme Officer were reorganised.

***Although the various reshuffles in the current project management team were carried out without too much disruption to the overall momentum of the project implementation, which is indicative of the adaptive potential of the project's managerial system, each time this required an appropriation time for the new occupants and delayed the components for which they are responsible.***

**Project outcomes**

The analysis of the project results was made taking into account the main concerns of UNDP, GEF as well as national and sectoral development policies and strategies related to the energy, environment and agriculture sectors. The main lines that are developed to justify the performance of the project therefore concern the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability of achievements, integration and national ownership, sustainability and impact of the project. The results analysed against the background of the assessment of the project staff and the representatives of the member structures of the review committee. The analyses carried out concern :

* the levels of achievement of the objectives as derived from the latest version of the Project Implementation Review (PIR) from 2017;
* the assessment of results based on the parameters of the project's logical chain : inputs/resources, processes and planning, results and impact from the ROTI grid ;
* the effectiveness of progress towards the expected results based on the thematic components (C) reflecting the expected effects of the projects analysed by the METT grid.
* Overall results (achievement of objectives) (\*)
* Overall results (achievement of objectives) (\*)
* **Levels of achievement of objectives[[6]](#footnote-6)**



Source : PIR 2019

A look at the table on the status of technical implementation of the activity packages relating to the project's components and results areas leads to the following observations:

* Of the 35 activity packages corresponding to the components listed in the project's results framework (Table), only about twenty have been recognised as relevant and have been appraised since the project started and should contribute to the 12 intermediate results that have been monitored between the 2 RIPs out of the 19 provided for by the logical framework,
* Of the twenty or so activity packages, ten or so, i.e. half, have been implemented and have made it possible to achieve 7 of the 12 intermediate results considered by the RIP; the other half have been initiated and partially implemented, i.e. have remained at the initial stage; despite the change of course, which partly explains the remaining 15 activity packages, some of them are considered to be obsolete,
* These ratios reinforce the evidence of insufficient effectiveness and efficiency in the execution of the project: only 7 out of 19 intermediate results were achieved
* In addition to the periods of gap, the procedures for approving activities at the level of the executing entity (UNDP) and the project's main donor (GEF), by the national counterpart, and the cumbersome procedures of the national side in absorbing the resources made available to them, are also indexed. This shows that although it facilitates the processing of files at the level of the executing entity and the donor, the disbursement procedure is sometimes not mastered by the representatives of the national counterpart. The capacity of the structures representing the national counterpart to absorb the resources made available should be strengthened in parallel. This may involve a parallel mechanism for strengthening the capacity to absorb resources by facilitating the acquisition and management of appropriate logistics for contracting (e.g. Tom Pro Marchés). This capacity should be well examined in order to make disbursement procedures more flexible, otherwise the final beneficiaries of the project will be penalised;
* Some very important results from a symbolic point of view have been achieved by the project but are not very well highlighted in the project's monitoring and evaluation procedures. For example, in the context of the implementation of Component 3, the review of intermediate results shows that the capitalisation study has made it possible to meet many of the expectations of the results framework. These results are not documented and made explicit through the monitoring and evaluation system.

**More generally, it is necessary to see, within the framework of the monitoring and evaluation system, the modalities for assessing the level of progress of the activities, the qualitative stages reached and the efforts made to give them an expressive level in the indicators of the logical framework**

* **Assessment of the results by the partners**

The overall results of the project were analysed on the basis of the assessment of the boundary partners. The scores obtained reflect the assessment of 13 structural actors from the key ministerial departments that are members of the project review committee, as well as NGOs and private sector actors involved in the implementation of the project. The ROTI grid used to analyse the trends was used on three axes: (i) the processes and planning used, (ii) the outputs and results obtained, (iii) the projected impacts.

*Diagram 6: Overall assessment of implementation effectiveness by project boundary partners*

Source: Evaluation team investigations based on ROTI grid, 2020

**The processes and planning prior to the delivery of project services** are well appreciated by stakeholders (65%). The design of the activities recorded in the AWPBs, the involvement of stakeholders from the AWPBs approval sessions, and the levels of monitoring carried out by the project on the progress of the activities were used as parameters for assessing the processes and planning. With regard to this link, the limitations of the project, described by the partners, concern:

* the lack of correlation between some of the activities as planned and approved during the AWPBs review sessions and those finally retained for execution following the donor's non objection notice (ANO) (case of certain training courses abroad, dedicated to the staff of the project and partner structures planned by the PTBA but not executed following the donor's ANO);
* the inadequacy of the consultation approaches of certain sectoral partners on concerns for which they were the guarantors (e.g. the carbon markets)
* the low involvement of the initial stakeholders in the follow-up of the implementation: the protocols initially planned to better involve the local levels and operationalise the partnership between the development sectors concerned, notably Agriculture, Energy and Environment at the regional level, could not be applied

**The outputs and outcomes reached by the project** including, the products provided by the project, the services delivered to the beneficiaries and the targets (populations, sites, communities and stakeholders) affected by the project. The project results are considered moderately satisfactory (60%).

* In some intervention areas, the services delivered did not often follow the targets (beneficiaries) who were initially prepared and trained to receive and use them, as pointed out by the representative of BELWET, the project's main relay partner in the field.
* The results concerning the mechanisms and procedures for the institutional development of the *Jatropha Curcas* sector could not be implemented as they should due to the lack of time and the narrowness of the project's prospective vision.
* The main unexpected co-benefit is the cake, which is recognised as an organic fertiliser, and the tests carried out by INERA point in this direction. This cake is 65 to 75% of the seed. Its impact on agriculture should not be overlooked and should also be part of the project's objectives. Some beneficiaries have said that, in their opinion, there is no opposition to be made between oil-energy and oil-cake-fertiliser.

**The state of progress towards the project's expected impacts** is considered moderately satisfactory (47%) according to the assessment of neighbouring partners. This assessment is made on the basis of the pattern of expected changes in the lives of the targets, the likely levels and scope of expected changes, the collaborative networks and partnerships developed, the extent of related unplanned needs that have emerged during implementation, and the extent to which initial concerns have been addressed. Several anticipated impacts seem evident to the beneficiaries :

* impacts on agricultural production in terms of fertilisers ;
* impacts on women's income through IGAs (soap) ;
* use of by-products in market gardening ;
* reduction of GHG through carbon sequestration ;
* improvement of girls' schooling from the income generated by Jatropha.

**Relevance (\*)**

The project strategy is in line with the ***National Adaptation Plan to climate variability and change, the national environment policy, the Vision 2025, the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES2016-2020)*** of the Government **of Burkina Faso**, as well as **UNDAF** signed between the Government **of Burkina Faso** and the United Nations System covering the period (2018-2020). Indeed, the project contributes directly to "**Priority 1 of the Burkina NAP**", identified as the key adaptation option in the context of natural resource degradation, deforestation, food insecurity and the increased frequency of droughts in Burkina.

Although formulated before the PNDES (2016-2020), the implementation of the *Jatropha Curcas* Project has been perfectly linked to it. The priority actions of the PNDES in relation to renewable energy, biofuels and climate change, foresee prioritising among others the following actions: (i) strengthening national capacities to combat climate change; (ii) mitigating GHG emissions in the transport and agriculture sectors; (iii) increasing CO2 sequestration capacity through the development of carbon sinks.

It is all of these parameters that motivate and justify the assessment made by the structural actors who were investigated at the central level.

*Diagram 7: Assessment of the relevance of the project by the structural partners of the project*

**Source** : investigations by the evaluation team on the basis of the ROTI grid, 2020

The Jatropha project is also in line with the government's desire to ensure sustainable agriculture and food security, in particular through the ***five-year action plan and the national agricultural development policy***. This project thus contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the fight against poverty, adaptation to climate change, the Burkina 2025 vision and other related development plans.

In general, the objectives of the Jatropha Project are consistent with the sectoral objectives and those of the PNDES. Indeed, the Jatropha Project, through the different PTBAs developed from 2016 to 2019, is integrated into the following two sectoral objectives:

* Sectoral objective 1 of the Ministry of Energy: Develop energy production from renewable sources;
* Sectoral objective 2 of the Ministry of Energy: Increase the access of the people to modern energy services.

These two objectives, in which the Jatropha Project fits, contribute to the achievement of strategic objective 2.5 of the PNDES "to improve the living environment, access to water, sanitation and quality energy services" and contained in area 2 "develop human capital".

Finally, the majority of beneficiaries (68%) believe that the funding corresponds to their needs (see Figure 7).

***Graph 8: Matching funding to beneficiaries' needs***

**Source**: Survey data from the evaluation mission, January 2020

Thanks to this funding, they managed to develop their activities (10%) by equipping themselves further for some and by creating their own businesses (10%) for others (see graph 8). The profits made are mainly directed towards reinvestment in the activity (37.3%) and to satisfy basic needs such as health (15.9%) and food (15.9%). The other destinations of the profits (29.2%) include children's schooling, social events, etc.

**Graph 9: Evidence of the adequacy of funding to the needs of beneficiaries**

**Source** : Survey data from the evaluation mission, January 2020

**Effectiveness and efficiency (\*)**

The project is expected to run for 5 years (2014-2019). However, it only really started on 15 August 2015 with less coordination staff than required for implementation. Key positions other than the Coordinator could only be filled after six months to a year of implementation respectively. Despite the delay in recruiting management and support staff, but also and above all the security crisis that shook the country and the localities where the project was implemented, the results are quite encouraging, since more than 37% of them have been achieved, with notable progress in the revival of the *Jatropha Curcas* sector.

Based on the METT and ROTI parameters, we can have a grid for reading the project's effectiveness. This involves a comparison between the scores at the beginning and at the end of the project.

* **Status and effectiveness of overall progress towards results**

The overall assessment of the project's implementation effectiveness shows fairly satisfactory trends in relation to the project's results framework. The status of the project's progress towards the expected results has been established on the basis of the METT and ROTI tools. On the METT annotation scale, a final score between 0 and 33% means that the project has made poor progress in the targeted result areas; between 33% and 67% the state of progress in the project's targeted result areas is considered basic, and between 67% and 100% the state of progress towards the expected results is considered effective. This analysis is essentially based on the effectiveness of progress towards the targets. In other words, it combines the record of achievement with the approach used to achieve it. On this basis, it can be said that, despite the implementation difficulties, 37% of the expected results have been achieved and that the achievement of the targets is moderately effective (see Figure 5 below).

*:***Diagram 10: Effectiveness of progress towards the overall project result**

Sources: investigations with project stakeholders

The analysis in Diagram 5 shows a differential progress of the project towards the expected results for each of the 4 components analysed.

* Components 1, 3 and 4 are in a window of basic progress towards the expected results, with scores of 47%, 34% and 51% respectively
* Component 2 of the project had a deficient progress with regard to the 14% assessment scores.

***This moderate overall progress of the project towards the expected results is explained by the change of project option at the start. This change of option required preliminary exploratory activities that cost time and resources but were not reflected as such in the project results framework through the indicator framework.***

* **Status and effectiveness of specific progress by component**

Beyond the general assessment, some specificities characterise each result area.

**Component 1 "*Strategy and framework for the exploitation of Jatropha oil as sustainable agrofuel*".**

The diagram shows that for component 1, result R1, R2 and R4 were achieved but the approaches used could be improved:

* The diagnostic study indexed in **result R1** was conducted against the background of an update of the project document "Promotion of *Jatropha Curcas* as a sustainable source of agrofuel in Burkina Faso". However, it has not been appropriated by the stakeholders;
* The sectoral development strategies indexed in **result 2** have been replaced by a global strategy for the implementation of the project. According to some actors involved in the supervision or implementation of the project, these two important outputs for the continuation of the project did not follow the formal approval circuits of the review committee or workshop;
* As for the tools developed for the implementation of the strategy indexed in **result 4**, only the action plan that was accompanied by the strategy is cited as such;
* Finally, in **result 3**, the review of the CICAFIB format was enacted by decree, but the revitalisation and functioning of this body, on which other results of the project in terms of involvement and rapprochement of stakeholders in the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain were based, did not follow as expected.

**Component 2** ***"Increased private investment in agrofuel production and applications".***

For this component, the progress towards the expected results is deficient **(14%)** **as indicated below.** It is the component with the lowest rate of progress towards the expected results according to the assessment of the project implementation and supervision staff.

The trends observed in the assessment of the project's implementation and supervision staff with regard to this component reflect a shortfall in all the expected results. In this case, Results R3 to R5 have seen virtually no progress:

* **For R5 (11%),** the decree creating the Power Sector Regulatory Authority (ARSE) was revised under the impetus of the project to make it an Energy Sector Regulatory Authority (ARSE), which extends its prerogatives to all energies, including renewable energies;
* **For R4 (4%),** several reasons including insufficient time, the current stage of maturation of the sector in Burkina or the lack of institutional and technical capacity were cited to explain the status quo regarding this result. On balance, the supervision and implementation team finds that an analogy could be drawn with the 2IEs in setting up certification criteria for *Jatropha Curcas* oil filters;
* **Concerning R2 (30%),** the Law N°014-2017JAN on the general regulation of the energy sector was revised under the impetus of the project to provide, from Title IV, incentives but also conditions for investments in the biofuel sector; this was followed by a decree in 2019. However, none of the texts have been implemented in any way as stated in the indicator;
* For **R1 (26%),** a service agreement was signed with the Agence Burkinabè de Normalisation et de Métrologie (ABNORM), but the acts that were supposed to concretise the implementation were not taken in time by the service provider.

**More generally, this component was supposed to lay the foundations for the support services to the private sector capable of supporting the Jatropha Curcas sector; but the actions carried out by the project remained at an initial stage and resulted in the initiation of texts or their review without the application decrees.**

**Component 3 "*Increase of Jatropha plantations and Jatropha oil production units*".**

This is one of the components whose implementation effectiveness was best assessed by the project implementation team as shown in the figure below (34%)

***In this component, Results R1 and R3 were partially contracted to research institutes***

* **Under Result R1 (59%),** a capitalization study of production practices in the Jatropha sector was conducted to highlight certain productivity factors. However, the components dealing with the plant's resistance to pests and the examination of plant material could not be carried out. As a result, an agreement was signed with INERA on 18 research topics covering all factor-related needs. This agreement was only partially implemented, as there was not enough time to complete most of the in-depth research topics on the different factors. Despite this, a capitalisation document entitled "JATROPHA CURCAS: BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY, AGRONOMY, RAW OIL PRODUCTION" listed the knowledge on some of the productivity factors;
* **Result R3 (30%)** was partly entrusted to INERA for fertility tests of *Jatropha curcas* oilcake and to IRSAT for testing the use of Jatropha curcas oil in improved stoves. These two institutes have completed the collaboration protocols on the research themes concerned;
* **Under R4 results (26%),** risk identification should be addressed in the framework of the agreement with INERA. However, due to lack of time, the expectations for this result had to be partially transferred to other services such as "The test on the use of oil as fuel in cooking stoves" which was successfully completed. However, these results refer to the toxicity of the oil.
* **In addition to the investigations carried out through the results of this component,** the planned trainings on the delivery of the presses to the beneficiaries raise awareness on appropriate measures taking into account the possible toxicity of *Jatropha curcas* oil.

**Component 4 "Increase in the number of Jatropha oil production facilities owned by rural organisations".**

This is the most successful component according to the overall assessment of 51% by implementing and supervising staff

Examination of the diagram prompts the following comments:

* Under **Result R1**, the target audience was to be grassroots actors in the sector (producer groups, farmers, sectoral agents of energy agriculture, etc.). However, other categories of actors such as journalists were included even though those initially targeted had not been adequately covered. In addition, training courses not eligible for GEF funding were organised for project staff and certain executives of the sectoral ministries concerned. Notwithstanding these shortcomings, the modules on technical itineraries adapted to the context were developed and made it possible to restore the communities' enthusiasm for the sector. The communities had indeed started to be disappointed with a very appreciable level of gender sensitivity;
* **Under Result R2**, various endowments to targeted communities and grassroots organisations were provided for equipment to improve IGAs, especially for women, and to enhance the co-benefits of Jatropha oil and its derivatives without focusing solely on the agrofuel aspect. Thus, hullers, presses and soap-making kits were delivered to women's groups and multifunctional platforms. However, the resources allocated were clearly insufficient in relation to the needs and the supplies were made late (at the end of the project), which could lead to problems of appropriation of these technologies by the actors in the sector at the grassroots;
* **Under Result R3**, illustrated training materials (manuals) were produced on the basis of the capitalisation document but were not transcribed into local languages and published for the beneficiaries. Other IEC tools, including more than fifty radio broadcasts, were organised in partnership with rural radio stations.
* **Technical and financial efficiency of the project [[7]](#footnote-7)**

Table 10 summarising the financial reports made annually, the tasks planned and those carried out annually on the basis of the monitoring reports, gives an idea of the efficiency of the project.

*Table 10: Financial and technical reports of the project*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Donors** | **Components** | | **Expenditure to budget ratio** | | | | **Average for the 4 years** |
|  |  | | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |  |
| **UNDP/ GEF** | Component 1(%) | | - | - | - | - |  |
| **GBF** | Component 1(%) | | - | - | - | - |  |
| **Total (T1) (**%**)** | | | 12 | 89 | 71 | 0 | 43 |
| **UNDP / GEF** | Component 2(%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **GBF** | Component (%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **Total (T2) (**%**)** | | | 4 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 7 |
| **UNDP / GEF** | Component 3(%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **GBF** | Component 3(%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **Total (T3) (**%**)** | | | 0 | 0 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| **UNDP / GEF** | Component 4 (%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **GBF** | Component 4 (%) | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (T4) (**%**)** | | | 0 | 102 | 5 | 48 | 39 |
| **UNDP / GEF** | Component 5 (%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **GBF** | Component 5 (%) | | - | - | - |  |  |
| **Total (T5) (**%**)** | | | 0 | 0 | 96 | 37 | 33 |
| **UNDP / GEF** | Management Component (%) | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **GBF** | Management Component (%) | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total (T6) (**%**)** | | | 49 | 111 | 48 | 84 | 73 |
| **Ratio of management budget implementation to activity budget (T6/ (T1+T2+T3+T4+T5) /5) (%)** | | | 1531 | 271 | 135 | 438 | 594 |
| **TOTAL BUDGET RATIO (%)** | | | 11 | 53 | 42 | 30 | 34 |
| **Number of planned tasks** | | | 18 | 26 | 28 | 12 | 21 |
| **Number of tasks completed or started** | | | 15 | 22 | 21 | 08 | 16 |
| **Technical execution (%)** | | **Priming rate** | 83 | 85 | 75 | 67 | 77 |
|  | | **Completion rate** | 61 | 35 | 32 | 42 | 42% |

Sources: Analysis of project implementation reports

The view of Table 10 allows lessons to be drawn on the efficiency of the financial and technical implementation of the project.

**With regard to the financial implementation of the project**

* The budget monitoring reports were not drawn up by source of co-funding, which does not allow good traceability of the disbursements made by each of the three main co-financiers, i.e. the State of Burkina Faso (GBF), UNDP and GEF;
* The budget implementation ratios showing an average annual management budget six times larger than the average annual activity budget. This highlights the lack of financial efficiency in the project;
* The average annual budget consumption rate is 34%. If we relate the management budget to this ratio, we can deduce that the budget consumption rate for activities is very low;
* The ambitions expressed in the 2016 to 2018 AWPBs, which expressed funding needs equivalent to 25%, 34% and 30% of the overall budget respectively, lacked an executive performance for the project as a whole. These ambitions resulted in implementation rates of 9.5%; 22% and 12% of the overall budget (actual contribution) respectively. In other words, less than 44% of the actual inputs were consumed in the first three years of project implementation. 56% of the budget should be consumed in 2019;
* The tasks carried out are essentially programme management tasks, which is why component 6 of the project, which supports management, is almost the main budget consumption item of the project with 73% of the average annual budget consumption;
* Component 1 is the second largest budget consumption item of the project with 43% of average annual budget consumption; while components 2 and 3 have the lowest annual budget consumption rates, not exceeding 10%.

***These trends reflect inefficiency in the financial execution of the project.***

**In terms of physical implementation**

According to the monitoring reports, on average 21 tasks were planned per year to be executed during the life of the project. Of the 21 tasks planned on average per year, 16 have been effectively started per year but only 8 activities on average per year have been fully implemented; this corresponds to a completion rate of 42% of the activities planned annually.

The year 2016 (year 1 of the project) and the year 2019, which had the best completion rates for activities started (61% and 42% respectively), are the years that contributed to the technical efficiency of the project. In contrast, 2018 has the lowest physical implementation performance of the project.

By comparing the average level of execution of the annual budgets (34%) and the actual level of physical execution, one can conclude that there is a good match between financial execution and physical execution. This adequacy is certainly due to the good use of budget monitoring tools such as ATLAS, which prevents aberrant overruns. Nevertheless, the gap between physical and financial execution is greater in the first year (2016), which also shows a management budget/activity budget ratio of 1531%. These figures can be explained by the need to acquire operating equipment in year 1.

* **Operational efficiency**

In view of the distances of the operation sites from the central administration, the operational configuration of the project should be more explicit and formal on the participation of local actors under the national counterpart. The delocalisation of monitoring, with greater involvement of decentralised government services, would have helped to rationalise logistical expenditure. This delocalisation of monitoring and supervision would also have brought the project closer to the devolved administration and increased the potential for ownership of the expected results.

The efficiency of such an arrangement is obvious given the savings it generates, particularly in terms of: (1) mobilisation of logistical, human and financial resources necessary for monitoring and supervision, (2) accommodation of the schedules of the various actors, (3) reduced timeframes for missions which are often limited to easily accessible areas in the current context of insecurity

***In addition, in line with the subsidiarity approach underlying this mechanism, provisions should be made for the delegation of works monitoring services to technical services by subcontract in circumstances where this is appropriate.***

* **Administrative and organisational efficiency**

At the UNDP level, the time taken to fill the position of UNDP Energy Programme Officer led to a discontinuity in the supervision of the project, coupled with a lack of ownership of the project in view of its technical and integrated nature. This was detrimental to efficiency. The poor responsiveness of UNDP for some NSAs (notably for training and mobilisation of expertise for the request for carbon funds, the conduct of a mid-term review, and the acquisition of seedlings to provide communities with seedlings, etc.) was not sufficient to ensure the efficiency of the project. As well as requests for advances for the first two years. **However, this responsiveness was clearly improved from the second half of year 3 of the project (2018) as reflected in the pace of acquisitions.**

At the level of the national counterpart, institutional restructuring has led to new project and programme management guidelines. The split of the Ministry of Mines, Quarries and Energy into two separate ministries, the adoption of a new development framework after the signing of the Prodoc and the start of project implementation have disrupted the project implementation and monitoring environment at the level of the national counterpart.

In addition, the centralised nature and cumbersome administrative and financial procedures in the absence of an operational manual meant that many activities were not carried out on time or not carried out at all.

In view of the above, the overall situation of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project can be drawn up as presented in Table 11 below. The scores have been proposed on the basis of the grid of the Guide to the Final Evaluation of GEF-funded Projects with a weighting from 1 to 6 for the rating of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. The output scores are attributed taking into account the effectiveness of the documents indexed as a source of verification and attested by the actors interviewed during the exchanges. On this basis, the analysis of the implementation situation took into account information collected from the implementation team, implementing partners and beneficiaries.

This logic was applied to all questions in Tables 11 to assign exit scores.

*Table 11 : the overall picture of the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project22*

| **Criteria for evaluation questions** | **Indicators** | **Sources** | **Score** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| **Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area and to local, regional and national environment and development priorities?** | | | 2 | 2 |
| The project's objectives respond to and are consistent with national priorities and contribute to overall results | Reference to the priority areas of the national tools for steering the sector (Vision Burkina 2015, PNDES (2016-2020), PANA, etc.) | Logical framework, Vision 2025, PNDES, Energy, Agriculture, Environment sector policy | 1 | 1 |
| The project contributes to the expected outcomes of the UN system planning frameworks including UNDP and GEF | Reference to the priorities of the UNDP, UNDAF 2018-2020, CPD and CPAP 2018-2020 and the GEF Programme | Results and resources framework of UNDAF 2018-2020, CPD (2011-2015) and CPAP 2018-2020 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| The project foresees complementarities and synergies with other UNDP projects and interventions of other partners that contribute to the same national objectives | * Joint activities, planning and/or tools * Number of existing joint mechanisms and tools | * Lists and sheets of projects working in the field and in the same areas of intervention * Existence of tools and/or mechanisms (Joint planning in the framework of the Energy Programme and the SNU in Burkina) | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| **2 Relevant (P)** | | | | |
| **Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected results and objectives of the project been achieved?** | | | **6** | **3** |
| Human, material and financial resources (inputs) were mobilised in time | * Time to mobilise staff and/or expertise * Time taken to acquire equipment and materials | * Recruitment and procurement plans for goods and services | 2 | 1 |
| The results were achieved within the timeframe | * Number and quality of results achieved according to the agreed timetable | * Quarterly and annual progress and monitoring reports * Project implementation review report (PIR, 2017 and 2019) | 2 | 1 |
| Factors that positively or negatively influenced the production of outcomes | * The number of partners mobilised and involved in the implementation and monitoring of the project * Number and quality of risk mitigation measures taken | * Risk management matrix * Status of stakeholder participation | 2 | 1 |
| **3**  **Moderately Satisfactory (S)** | | | | |
| **Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international norms and standards?** | | | **6** | **2** |
| The results have been achieved with an optimal use of human, material, financial and time resources | * Annual disbursement rate | * Financial reports granted to the results (CDRs) | 3 | 1 |
| The quality and level of outputs is in line with the level of resources (material, human, financial and time) dedicated to its production | * Budget to activity ratio | * CDRs | 3 | 1 |
| **2 satisfactory (MS)** | | | | |

The analysis of the table shows that the project has been relevant in all respects (100%). Nevertheless, the completion rate of the annually planned activities, the slippage of some activities over several budgetary programmes, the concentration of activities and budgetary consumption in some years compared to others, as well as the gaps between the levels of budgetary consumption dedicated to operations compared to activities have undermined the scope of the efforts made by the implementing partners. Thus, effectiveness and efficiency were achieved at 50% and 33.33% respectively. This is quite satisfactory in view of the national security context, the lack of staff on time and the insufficient participation expected from certain strategic partners.

**Country ownership taking**

The project has made it possible to strengthen the institutional, technical and operational capacities of the actors in the *Jatropha Curcas* sector in Burkina Faso and to relaunch the sector in a context of widespread disinterest following the fall in the price of oil. On the basis of partnership agreements with the national institutes in charge of research, other fields in the sector were explored and returned to the national heritage through the co-benefits generated, particularly as fertiliser. ***Under the impetus of the project, the legislative reforms undertaken have made it possible to move from an Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority to an Energy Sector Regulatory Authority in order to ensure the continuous flow of resources necessary for the acquisition, management of equipment and improvement of agrofuel-based energy services.***

Together with the "rural development poles" focused on the *Jatropha Curcas* sector, created by the project in the intervention areas, the project constitutes one of the national assets to concretise the Ecovillage concept.

All these achievements, which are being integrated into the new development planning cycles such as the PNDES and the communal development plans, demonstrate the potential for national ownership that the project has made it possible to develop **and which it is imperative to build on, enhance and consolidate.**

**Integration**

The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) through its areas 1, 2 and 3 is in line with the four national development priorities included in the PNDES, with the components of the Jatropha curcas project echoing these different areas.

*Table 12: Level of integration of project components into national development planning tools*

| **CPAP areas** | **Strategic objectives of the PNDES** | **SDG** | **Components of the Jatropha project** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| For Area 2- Inclusive, sustainable growth, decent jobs and food security | SO23: Promote research and innovation for the structural transformation of the economy | SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | Component 1 "Strategy and framework for the exploitation of Jatropha oil as sustainable agrofuels".  Component 2 "Increased private investment in agrofuel production and applications". |
| For Area 1- Rule of law, social cohesion, sustainable peace and security | SO24: Promote decent employment and social protection for all, including youth and women | SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | Component 4 "Increase in the number of Jatropha oil production facilities owned by rural organisations". |

In general, the objectives of the Jatropha Project are consistent with the sectoral objectives and those of the PNDES. Indeed, the Jatropha Project, through its Annual Work Plan and Budget 2016-2019, is integrated in the following sectoral objectives:

- Sectoral objective 1 of the Ministry of Energy: Develop energy production from renewable sources;

- Sectoral objective 2 of the Ministry of Energy: Increase the access of the people to modern energy services.

These two objectives, in which the Jatropha Project fits, contribute to the achievement of strategic objective 2.5 of the PNDES "to improve the living environment, access to water, sanitation and quality energy services" and contained in axis 2 "develop human capital".

The relevance of the Jatropha project also comes from the fact that the urban unemployment rate has reached the level of 18.8% and the 2014 figures show that about 75% of urban unemployed are between 15 and 29 years old (INSD, 2014).

**Sustainability (\*)**

The sustainability of the project can be analysed in terms of taking into account the likely risks that will affect the project's achievements and their consolidation. It can also be considered in terms of the availability of the required financial resources, the socio-economic and environmental context, and the guarantees offered by the institutional framework and governance.

* **In view of the probable uncertainties that will weigh on the achievements**

04 areas of risk, divided into three categories, can be considered in the formulation of the project (see risk matrix). The planned mitigation strategies for these risks suggest that they will contribute to preserving the project's achievements if applied. However, some of the strategies have been insufficiently developed during the life of the project. The risks of toxicity of *Jatropha Curcas* products and derivatives to beneficiaries, the certification process of the generated carbon credits could not be completed. This suggests that environmental risks will continue to be a burden for sustainability if corrective measures are not taken for these small shortcomings.

* **In view of socio-economic ownership**

Socio-economic ownership, particularly by the grassroots communities, has been well prepared through the involvement of grassroots populations and the development of alternative income-generating activities (see Diagram 8 below).

*Diagram 11: Socio-economic activities and sources of income of people who have benefited from project support*

Sources: Field investigation

From the diagram, the following can be seen:

As far as the planters are concerned, the Jatropha trees have a long life span so that they will provide the income streams necessary to increase the well-being of the populations. Furthermore, over time, these plantations will contribute to CO2 sequestration.

As for the beneficiaries of the subsidy, it was clear that part of the profits made are used for investments to expand their activity (see Figure 10) or for conversion. In fact, 75% of the saponification kit beneficiaries and 100% of the press beneficiaries use their profits for business purposes necessary for the sustainability of their activity. In view of these observations, we can deduce that the project is sustainable.

* **At the institutional and gender equity level [[8]](#footnote-8),**

The reforms undertaken in relation to the legislative and institutional framework with the adoption of texts to regulate activities relating to agrofuels and renewable energy reinforce sustainability (see paragraph on country ownership).

Similarly, gender equity has been well taken into account in the implementation of the project with almost 28 women's groups supported. In addition, the training provided under the project has reached nearly 1,500 women and less than half of the men working in the sector. In addition, the project has taken a very pragmatic approach to gender mainstreaming through different aspects of its implementation. The farm support options were implemented against a background of gender equity. Three of the beneficiary support options: Soap making kits, huskers and presses were almost exclusively targeted at women's associations and groups, while the jatropha seedlings and seeds were targeted at men. More generally, Figure 12 shows the provincial and regional specificities of the male-female ratios in the delivery of project support services to beneficiaries

*Diagram 12: Distribution of Male-Female Ratio by location in access to project services[[9]](#footnote-9)*

Source: Association BELWETT and PCU

Diagram 12 shows the following observations:

* The Central Plateau, Centre Sud (Central South), East and Centre Nord (Central North) regions have the best prevalence rates for women in the services provided by the project: this is because these regions are those where the processing links generally occupied by women have been strengthened the most;
* The best prevalence rates for men in the project's support services are recorded in the Cascades, Hauts Bassin and Boucle du Mouhoun regions: these regions are essentially home to the sites where the Jatropha production link, generally occupied by men, has been the most strengthened by the project
* The reflections on the consolidation phases of the achievements should focus on how to bring the production and processing links closer together in each locality so that local partnerships between women's groups and men's groups can be established to enhance the value of the sector

In addition, the manual on technical itineraries, which is in the making, should include guidelines for the gender mainstreaming approach based on the achievements of the project.

* **Assessment of the structural beneficiaries**

The structural beneficiaries of the project, most of whom are members of the review committee, gave their assessment of the lessons learned from the project in terms of sustainability. The parameters highlighted are (i) alternative options to the current result areas; (ii) important changes to be made in each result area and (iii) replicable project results at scale.

*Diagram 13: Assessment of project sustainability by structural boundary partners*

Source: investigations carried out on the basis of the ROTI grid by the consultant team, 2019

Diagram 11 shows that the structural partners are satisfied with the replicable results at scale achieved by the project, which bodes well for the sustainability of the project options.

With regard to the efforts made in the risk areas and the sustainability components, an assessment has been made in the following table. The scoring procedure is the same as that used for effectiveness, efficiency and relevance.

*Tableau 13 : situation d’ensemble de la durabilité du projet formation non finalisé ?*

| **Criteria for evaluation questions** | **Indicators** | **Sources** | **score** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic or environmental risks to maintaining the project's results in the long term?** | | | 4 | 2 |
| * Ownership of project outputs | * Project outputs are integrated and monitored in national programmes and projects | * PNDES (2016-2020) CDN (2015) | 1 | 1/2 |
| * Stakeholders are engaged and involved in the project | * Level of stakeholder engagement and participation | * Project review committees (5 steering committee reports corroborated by an attendance list, and another by a list of invited organisations) | 1 | 1/2 |
| * Participation of beneficiary communities | * Existence of legal framework and mechanisms for community participation | * Training manual not finalised * Participation of beneficiary communities not formalised * Absence of a project monitoring body at the grassroots level | 1 | 0 |
| * Legal texts/deliberations put in place and enforced | * Existence of laws and regulations | * Law 014 on the energy sector * Decrees on agrofuel investments | 1 | 1[[10]](#footnote-10) |
| **2**  **Moderately likely (MP): moderate risk** | | | | |

**Impact**

With **14,003.24 tCO2eq** of carbon sequestered, the technological packages disseminated at the grassroots level to 1,500 women from 600 producers, who are direct beneficiaries whose IGAs have evolved, the securing of production through more than 5,600 hectares of jatropha plantations in hedgerows around farms, and the equipping of grassroots community partners for the improvement of IGAs based on Jatropha Curcas oil and by-products, the project has undeniably contributed to improving their technical and operational capacities for resilience. Diagram 12 illustrates the IGA areas impacted by the project

*Diagram 14: illustration of the project's impact on the income-generating capacity of beneficiaries [[11]](#footnote-11)*

Source: Field investigation

These project outcomes, which were achieved through the follow-up actions developed, contribute to securing the livelihoods of the people in the project area.

**Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned**

**Corrective measures for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation**

The overall project design framework is satisfactory as revealed by the relevance assessment. It addressed institutional, legal and operational issues by integrating them into a logic model based on five major components. This framework made it possible to define the tasks contributing to the achievement of the project's overall objective for 10 rural communities in eight provinces and five regions of intervention, without creating implementation difficulties. Nevertheless, some corrective measures can contribute to improving the results and impacts of the project. Indeed, during the design of the project, **actions to influence national and local policies that should lead to a legal and/or institutional anchoring of the measures developed by the project were insufficiently prioritised.** This is one of the foundations of true ownership. This project, which was planned over 4 years, should take this need into account.

**In addition to the review committee, which brings together the top managers responsible for giving directives and making decisions on the overall orientation of the project according to national and regional imperatives, a local monitoring mechanism should have been put in place involving the deconcentrated technical services at the grassroots level.**

For the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the project, the shortcomings noted were about:

* The insufficient application of the tools suggested for monitoring the project, such as the AMAT tool. The project monitoring documents, particularly the PIR reports, make little reference to these tools;
* The coherence between the different headings of the monitoring reports, particularly the annual reports, which allow for easy monitoring from one year to the next ;
* Disaggregation between budget and expenditure, taking into account the sources of funding, is lacking in some annual reports.

These measures were foreseen but not properly implemented. It is therefore up to the coordination unit and the project supervision team to ensure regular monitoring and to apply the practices recommended by the partners.

**Measures to monitor or reinforce the initial benefits of the project**

To reinforce the initial benefits of the project, the traceability of the project's contribution to national development initiatives should be established through reports or accounts of participation in joint coordination or planning bodies. It is important to boost collaboration with the structures that should serve as relays and support for the actions initiated or promoted by the project. The following actions can be suggested to ensure follow-up and reinforce the initial benefits of the project:

* Hold at least one self-evaluation workshop with representatives of the beneficiaries, the implementation team and partner institutions in each intervention region, with recommendations for the finalisation/consolidation of the project's achievements ;
* **Funding: to be mobilised from the project's remaining budget (UNDP/GEF)**
* Organise a national review workshop bringing together, in addition to the partners involved in the implementation, the other stakeholders identified as relevant during the formulation of the project ;

**Funding: remaining project implementation budget (UNDP)**

* Formalise service agreements and partnership agreements with strategic partners that should serve as relays for the continuation and sustainability of the project's achievements: INERA, IRSAT, ABNORM, SP CNDD could figure prominently in these partnerships ;

**Funding: No financial impact**

* Capitalise and disseminate to the actors and stakeholders involved in the *Jatropha Curcas* sector, the lessons learned and good practices established by the project in the form of articles, posters, news briefs, summary notes, etc.
* **Funding: remaining project implementation budget (UNDP).**

**Proposals for future directions that promote the main objectives**

The project has opened up broad areas of action in the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain. Major achievements have been registered but should be strengthened and consolidated. Further actions need to be undertaken in view of the expected results.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main outcome areas of the project | *Recommendations* | *Target stakeholders* | *Suggested funding sources* |
| **Outcome 2.1**: A regulatory and normative framework for the quality of *Jatropha Curcas* products is adopted | *Finalise and implement the Services Agreement with ABNORM to test the quality of the Jatropha oil* | *ME/UNDP/Jatropha-ABNORM project* | *In synergy with consumer protection actors and associations (e.g. LCB)* |
| **Outcome 2.2:** The rules governing private investment in agrofuels issued by the DGER are implemented | *Accelerate the completion of the texts that are pending adoption as well as the application decrees of the legislative measures promoted by the project*  *Compile a collection of legal texts on the regulation of Jatropha Curcas and biofuels* | *DGER, Ministry of Finance* | *Regalian activity of the State to be identified as actions in future initiatives to be developed by the MEEF or its partners* |
| **Outcome 3.1:** Factors influencing the productivity of smallholder plantations are monitored and managed | *Finalise and publish in national languages the technical manual resulting from the capitalisation document on the ecology, biology and production practices of Jatropha Curcas* | *UCP/DGER/INERA/IRSAT with the support of partners and the project implementing agency* | *On the basis of leftovers and budget reallocation of the project* |
| **Result 3.2:** Techno-economic models for *Jatropha Curcas* oil production in rural areas are validated, pilot phase and production phase of *Jatropha Curcas* oil. | *Finalise and implement the service agreements with INERA and IRSAT to investigate the remaining themes in the project's research and development package* | *PCU/INERA/IRSAT/UNDP* | *On the basis of leftovers and budget reallocation of the project* |
| **Outcome 3.3:** Tests on the use of *Jatropha Curcas* oil and cake as fuel are completed for the pilot phase | *Launch the continuation of the investigations conducted by IRSAT for the functioning of improved stoves based on Jatropha oil* | *PCU* /IRSAT | *On the basis of leftovers and budget reallocation of the project* |
| **Outcome 3.4:** Health risks caused by the toxicity of *Jatropha Curcas* are identified and reduced | *Conducting formal investigations on health risks in partnership with the national public health laboratory* | *PCU in partnership with LNSP* | *Funding to be sought for consolidation of achievements* |
| **Outcome 4.1:** Actors in the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain are trained in the processing of Jatropha Curcas products and co-products | *Support the structuring of beneficiaries into economic interest groups and to obtain official recognition documents valid for microfinance institutions* | *UCP* *in partnership with the operators of the sector and the Deconcentrated Technical Services* | *Relevant actions for projects with synergistic effects with the Jatropha project* |
| **Outcome 4.2:** Tools developed are widely disseminated to stakeholders in the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain | *Develop gender-sensitive IEC in the sector* |

Taking these various recommendations into account necessarily implies a consolidation phase, which should also be a springboard for scaling up the achievements by using the present phase as a pilot phase.

The implementing agency and the project's implementing partners should seriously consider mobilising adequate financial resources through the projects being implemented in the same sites as the Jatropha Curcas project to avoid losing the results achieved by the project

**Best and worst practices regarding relevance, performance and success**

**Project best practices**

1. **Relaunch of the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain through the change of effective option to a short cycle:** the project has created community dynamism and contributed to the ownership of the co-benefits generated by the short cycle by local stakeholders. The project has succeeded in recreating the interest of communities at the grassroots level, based on a directory ***of co-benefits that have been identified, tested and transferred to communities where they were not previously known: use as agro-fuel in PTFMs, motor pumps, soap production, soil fertilisation/increase in yields, securing farms;***
2. **Radio Information Education and Sensitisation pilots on the *Jatropha Curcas* value chain and related activities developed for beneficiaries:** a set of IEC modules on radio support, *Jatropha Curcas* production control and valorisation of its oil and derivatives were developed by the REMECC project for beneficiaries. ***The design of the IEC materials, in simple language and adapted to the terroirs in the form of "rural radio talks", has led to a good awareness among the actors and target populations of the issues at stake*** ***in the sector*** and the relevant technical itineraries accessible to rural farming communities. The calibration of IEC materials to the level of producers and the appropriateness of the pilots to the context have strengthened ownership at the grassroots;
3. **Transfer of technological packages coupled with the development of local knowledge relating to the sector.** The options selected by the project concern both exogenous technologies such as crushing and endogenous technologies developed at the grassroots level but optimised by national research institutes and services (restoration, soil management and agroforestry techniques for soap production, etc.). These technologies were selected according to their relevance and ease of appropriation. Their appropriation by the populations was facilitated by linking them to existing local knowledge to form packages according to the production area. ***The technical itineraries inspired by local practices popularised through these proven technological packages served as a framework for the community investments planned by the project (equipping the target communities with presses, jatropha oil-based soap-making kits, etc.).*** The technical itineraries tested and applied (soil fertilisation, crop associations based on the agricultural calendar, etc.) proved to be very efficient, sustainable and resilient to climate change, to the general satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Production has increased by at least 50% on farms that have applied these technological packages.

**The project's worst practices**

1. **The marginal nature of environmental monitoring in a project whose ultimate aim is to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.** In view of the sectors of activity visibly impacted and the initial ambitions of the project as set out in the project document, the approach to environmental consideration was not consistent. With the amount of carbon sequestered, the project had a strong case for access to carbon credits. However, the monitoring and involvement of the Ministry of the Environment, its specialised agencies and its structuring projects were not vigorous;
2. **Investment planning options with regard to targets and deadlines.** The beneficiaries targeted for equipment and value-added goods for the *Jatropha Curcas* sector were often not previously trained in the appropriation of the technical itineraries disseminated. Conversely, some targets have received training on the technical itineraries but have not benefited from the equipment. As a result, some beneficiaries find themselves with equipment that requires additional training modules after the project has ended.
3. **The strategy for influencing and sustaining options during implementation**. The main agreements between the project implementation stakeholders were made in contractual form. Memoranda of understanding with local structural actors recognised as strategic were lacking (the Regional Chambers of Agriculture, the farmers' confederation of Faso). Similarly, national (INERA, INERA, Universities of Ouaga, 2IE etc.) and regional (CILSS) strategic partners have not been sufficiently involved in the implementation, monitoring and sustainability of the achievements, to the extent of their potential contribution. The strategy for influencing and sustaining the project's options has not been consistently developed to ensure a high degree of ownership of the results. The mapping of institutional actors (local, national and regional) involved in the project results chain has not been sufficiently developed.
4. **The project closing strategy.** The project came to an end without adequate time and resources to consolidate the achievements that were fairly predictable at the outset. The partners who were to extend and perpetuate the project's achievements in the field seem to be ill-informed about the issues at stake and unprepared to take on the role of relaying the practices introduced by the project. A series of self-assessment workshops for each region of the project's intervention should be planned to analyse the project's achievements in relation to regional contexts and the key structural local players who can act as relays. In addition to this contextualisation of achievements, cross-cutting achievements should be highlighted, particularly through capitalisation activities at central level, targeting structuring projects and donors likely to scale them up. These activities should be planned for in the closing schedule and with provisional resources independently of the existence of a budgetary residue.

**Annexes**

**A. Terms of reference of the mission**

**ANNEXES**

**Annex 1 - General Conditions for Individual Contracts:**

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**Annexe 3 – P11 (SC & IC)**

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**B. Mission itinerary**

**ANNEX 5.2 Mission schedules and itinerary:**

This mission schedule is designed on the basis of the results of the document review, the directions of the client, the partners and the Project Coordination

| **Activities** | ***Deadlines*** |
| --- | --- |
| Framing of the mission | *08-13 January* |
| Pre-consultation with the UNDP management team and the Ministry of Energy and preparation of the investigations | *15 Days (13-24 January)* |
| Establishment of the information base for the mid-term review | 27January-15 February |
| Consistency of the information design of the outputs | 15-20 February *05 days (15-20 February)* |
| Interim reporting | 20 days (20 February 20 March) 20 days (20 February 20 March) 20 days (20 February 20 March) |
| Validation of the report | 2Days (20-25 March |
| Soumission du Rapport Final (20 Février) | *20 April* |

**C. List of people interviewed**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Full name** | **Position/Organization** | **Contact** |
| Boureima NABI | DGESS ME | 70738539 |
| Roger OUEDRAOGO | Project Coordination Directorate | 78220011 |
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| Dr Idriss SERME | INERA GRN and Production Systems Department | 70 23 21 98 |
| Firmin NAGALO | PCU | 65545480 |
| Amadou DAO | PCU | 70251153 |
| Nebnoma Alain COMBASSERE | SP CNDD | 70002410 |
| Arouna DOLOMBZANGA | SP CNDD | 71004230 |
| Alfred SAWODOGO | /BELWET | 73674799 |
| Toussaint SAMPO | Directorate General of Plant Production | 70634859 |
| Ali DIAWARA | Directorate General of Plant Production | 76521516 |
| Dieudonné OUATTARA | Directorate General of Plant Production | 60390902 |
| Suzane KANGNAMA, Projet Jatropha | PCU | 70270757 |
| Isabel TIANE | Deputy Resident Representative UNDP |  |
| Clarisse COULIBALY | UNDP |  |
| Célestin PODA | UNDP |  |
| Salifou ZOUNGRANA | UNDP | 70270757 |
| Sylvain THIOMBIANO | UNDP | 76706464 |
| Mme Armande SAWADOGO | Resource person | 71227073 |
| Ousmane SEDEGO | UNDP |  |
| Nomnoogo | Directorate General for Renewable Energy | 70447195 |
| Aboubacar OUEDRAOGO | PCU | 70148296 |
| Jean de Dieu YAMEOGO | SONABEL | 70200814 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Bibata MANLI | Presidente of Todima of Yamba joint venture |  |
| Abibou KIADA | Secretary of the Lampouguini cooperative in Yamba | 61345040 |
| Seydou SANA | Arborist in Madiasso | 71710207 |
| Marguerite ZABSONRE/LOMPO | President of the Lagentaa Simplified Cooperative in Fada | 70306621 |
| Mamadou DJANDA | Arborist in Madiasso | 71657974 |
| Moussa OUEDRAOGO | CVd President of Madiasso and arborist | 73850102 |
| Tigué GAMBIRE | Nurseryman in Madiasso | 73075351 |
| Yacouba OUATTARA | Nurseryman in Madiasso | 71694378 |
| Yaya DAO | Nurseryman in Balago | 71690814 |
| Adama BELEM | Nurseryman in Balago |  |
| Batigué OUATTARA | Village chief, nurseryman in Balago | 72502355 |
| El Hadji Boureima SAWADOGO | Arborist in Madiasso | 72502322 |
| Souley SAWADOGO | Nurseryman in Banfora |  |
| Ali OUEDRAOGO | Nurseryman in Banfora | 72224103 |
| Alizeta BIENNE | Association Bava Adjidjogo of Mouna | 75673389 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Azara DIASSO | Association Bava Adjidjogo of Mouna | 68406910 |
| Djalatou NAMORO | Association Bava Adjidjogo of Mouna | 07453231 |
| **Full name** | **Position/Organization** | **Contact** |
| Jean BASSANE | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 68327834 |
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| Hamza KADIO | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 66627769 |
| Yacouba DAHOUROU | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 67492577 |
| Dalio DAHOUROU | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 70410826 |
| Alidou K NIGNAN | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 55711552 |
| Madjidou ZIO | Awayikoa in Boutirou | 78428925 |
| Alima K NAPON | President of association Tiasian Boufaro | 76142350 |
| Salamatou NIGNAN | Member of association Tiasian Boufaro |  |
| Fati NEBIE | Member of association Tiasian Boufaro | 79932830 |
| Zenabo DIASSO | Member of association Tiasian Boufaro |  |
| Mariétou NEBIE | Member of association Tiasian Boufaro |  |
| Mariétou DAGANO | Member of association Tiasian Boufaro | 67930763 |
| Jean Bernard ILBOUDO | Jatropha nurseryman and tree grower in Manga |  |
| Georges ZOUNGRANA | Jatropha nurseryman and tree grower in Manga |  |
| Agnès ZOUNDI | Arboricultrice Jatropha à Manga |  |
| Jean Baptiste KABORE | Pépiniériste et arboriculteur Jatropha à Manga |  |
| Mathias ILBOUDO | Jatropha tree grower in Manga |  |
| Lucien YAOGO | Jatropha nurseryman in Manga |  |
| Awa TAMINI | Benkadi Association of Bondokuy (soap kit) |  |
| Madi KINDO | Jatropha nursery in Koumana (Bondokuy) |  |
| Fatouma COULIBALY | Association in Bondokuy (huller and press) |  |
| Issoufou SAWADOGO | Jatropha nurseryman in Kari |  |
| Paul K KADEOA | nurseryman in Bondokuy |  |
| Fatimata SANKARA | Groupement Nong-Taaba of Kari (soap kit) |  |
| Kani ZONO | Jatropha nurseryman in Kari |  |
| Habi YE | Association Gnongon-Demin of Kari (soap kit) |  |
| Maïmouna KATI | Association Benkadi of Tchériba (huller and press) |  |
| Zimani FOFANA | Jatropha nurseryman in Kari |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**D. Summaries of the field visits**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *08-13 January* | Scoping mission  Prior consultation with the UNDP management team and the Ministry of Energy and preparation of investigations  **Mobilisation of stakeholders around the evaluation issues**   * Discussions on the issues of the mission with UNDP's management departments and technical divisions, technical and financial partners |
| *15 Days (13-24 January)* | * Report on the start of the mission * Working session between the members of the evaluation team (National and International Consultant) on the evaluation methodology * Discussions with the UNDP supervision team * Discussions with the project management team * Validation of the overall approach with the extended supervision team * Establishment of the initial information base prior to the investigations for the mission |
| 27 January-15 February | **Information gathering and stakeholder consultation on the status of project implementation**  Based on the documentary consultation and investigations with stakeholders following the exchange supports allowing an understanding of the design context, the level and conditions of implementation, a readability of the results   * *At the national level Countries and locations where the project is implemented (Central West, Cacades, East, Boucle du Mouhoun and Central South regions)* |
| *05 days (15-20 February)* | Consistency of information design of outputs  **Summary, analysis and formatting of the information collected**   * Decoding of the main trends of the final evaluation results to the stakeholders and the sponsor and collection of amendments and expectations   Briefing and working session with UNDP/Initial Conclusion: |
| *20 days (20 February 20 March)* | Interim reporting   * Presentation of the draft report * Review of mission findings by sponsor; |
| *Validation of the report* 2 Days (20-25 March) | **Ownership of mission findings**   * Comment on the draft mission report * Integration of the inputs and suggestions of the members of the monitoring steering committee extended to the project stakeholders * By e-mail |

**E. List of documents reviewed by the evaluators**

***National reference documents***

1. Vision Burkina 2025
2. Politiques sectorielles de l’énergie, de l’agriculture de la Recherche et de l’Environnement *(Sectoral policies on energy, agriculture, research and the environment)*
3. Plan National d’Adaptation au changement Climatique (PNA, 2016-2030) Burkina Faso *(National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2016-2030) Burkina Faso)*
4. Document de Contributions Nationales Prévues Déterminées (CDN, 2015) *(Expected Nationally Determined Contributions document (NDC, 2015))*
5. Plan National de Développement Economique et Social PNDES 2016-2020 *(National Economic and Social Development Plan PNDES 2016-2020)*

***UNS and UNDP reference documents* :**

1. United Nations Development Assistance Framework UNDAF 2018-2020
2. Country Programme Action Plan CPAP 2011-2015
3. Country program document for Burkina Faso (CPD, 2018-2020)
4. Rules and procedures manual for managing nationally implemented programmes/projects

***Project documents:***

1. Project description
2. Project Inception Report
3. Annual progress reports
4. Minutes of Steering Committee meetings
5. Chain development strategy
6. apitalization document;
7. Communication strategy
8. Diagnostic study of the *Jatropha Curcas* sector in Burkina Faso
9. Annual Activity Report (2015 to 2019)
10. Project work plans and budgets
11. Project Implementation Reports (PIR/APR)
12. Sectoral review reports
13. Project Review Committee Reports
14. Project technical reports and publications
15. Series of mission reports
16. Workshop report series
17. Miscellaneous articles

**F. Table of evaluation questions**

*This is a generic list, to be detailed by the addition of questions by the country office and the UNDP GEF Technical Advisor based on the specificities of the project.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria for evaluation questions** | | **Indicators** | **Sources** | **Methodology** | |
| Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and to climate change adaptation, environment and development priorities at local, regional and national levels? | | | | | |
| Relevance  This involves analysing the relevance of the activities implemented in relation to the strategy used and the project's objectives. On the other hand, it is a question of analysing the relevance of the project to the contribution to the expected effects of the planning frameworks of the UNS, including UNDP and GEF, and its complementarities and synergies with other UNDP projects and the interventions of other partners that contribute to the same national objectives. | * How has the gender approach been taken into account in the development of the project and how is it integrated in the implementation of activities? | * Level of integration of the gender approach in the formulation of the project * Level of integration of the gender approach in the implementation strategies of the activities, within the steering committee and the management bodies | * Project document * Logical framework * Activity reports * Thematic reports * Annual work plans * Steering committee members * Inception report * APR * National Party * Coordination units * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies * Women's associations | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review | |
| * Have the activities developed contributed to the improvement of the beneficiaries' capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change | * Number of people whose adaptive capacities are strengthened | * Activity reports * Thematic reports * National section * Coordination Units * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review | |
|  | * Have the activities developed led to sequestration and/or reduction of C02 emissions? | * Area reforested, restored or saved * Number of agroforestry plots | * Activity reports * Thematic reports * National Party * Coordination units * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review | |
|  | * Have alternative solutions improved people's income? | * Number of beneficiaries, * Rate of increase in income * Other indicators of improved living conditions | * Activity reports * Financial reports * Thematic reports * National Party * Coordination units * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review | |
|  | * Did the activities developed contribute to the improvement of the food security of the populations? | * Rate of increase in yields | * Activity reports * Thematic reports * National Party * Coordination units * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review | |
| **Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected results and objectives of the project been achieved?** | | | | | |
| This is an analysis of the effectiveness of activities in qualitative and quantitative terms. In other words, it is to analyse the contribution of the project in terms of capacity building of human resources, mobilisation of human and material resources (inputs) as well as in terms of factors that positively or negatively influenced the good progress of the project activities in the achievement of the results | * Have the results related to the strengthening of the climate resilience of communities in the project target areas been achieved? | * Level of achievement of results | * Activity reports * Thematic reports * Monitoring indicators * PIRs * National part * Coordination Units * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review |
|  | * What is the level of ownership of the project, its activities and results by the beneficiaries? | * Level of ownership of project activities by beneficiaries * Level of satisfaction of partners and beneficiaries with the involvement in the decision-making and management process | * Members of the steering committee * National Party * Coordination units * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies * Rural communities | | * Interviews * Focus groups |
| **Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with national and international norms and standards?** | | | | | |
| This means analysing the level/degree of use of human, material, financial and time resources  The consultant understands that he/she should provide any useful information found during the study that could feed into this point. | * Are the costs of CC resilience activities (construction of agroforestry plots, valorisation, livestock breeding,...) reasonable compared to the benefits? | * Cost-benefit ratio | * Financial reports * Activity reports * Thematic reports * Annual work plans * Monitoring indicators * APR * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | | * Interviews * Focus groups * Literature review |
| * Have the procedures for selecting operators been respected? | * Assessment of the selection procedures of the operators | * National Party * Coordination Unit * UNDP * Local organisations and associations * Local beneficiary communities * Local NGOs and consultancies | | * Interviews |
| * What is the assessment of the collaboration frameworks set up between the different organisations active in the project and the assessment of the quality of the work carried out by the consultancy firms and local NGOs? | * Assessment of the work carried out by the consultancy firms and local NGOs | * National Party * Coordination Unit * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies * Rural communities | | * Interviews |
| * Are the internal monitoring, support and evaluation mechanisms implemented as foreseen in the project document? | * Assessment of M&E procedures and tools and reporting * Relevance to UNDP and GEF M&E requirements | * Project document * Inception workshop report * Annual work plans * Activity reports * PIRs * Steering Committee Members * Coordination units * UNDP | | * Interviews * Literature review |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic or environmental risks to the maintenance of the project results in the long term?** | | | | | |
| This is an analysis of the sustainability of the intervention. The consultant understands that this analysis should cover technical, financial and social sustainability | * Have the Local Committees taken ownership of the project results? | * Level of ownership of the results by the local committees | * National Party * Coordination Unit * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies * Rural communities | | * Interviews |
| * Have local authorities, decentralised, regional and national institutions taken ownership of the results | * Level of ownership of results by local communities | * Interviews |
| * What is the current success rate of Jatropha curcas plantations? | * Success rate of jatropha plots planted under the project | * Activity reports * Thematic reports * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | | * Literature Review * Interviews * Focus groups |
| **Impact: Is there evidence that the project has contributed to (or enabled) progress in reducing environmental stress or improving ecological status?** | | | | | |
| Impact: This involves analysing the impact of the project on changing social behaviour with regard to environmental protection and biodiversity conservation and improving the socio-economic life of the local population. It is also about analysing the lasting effects, positive or negative, direct or indirect, foreseen or unforeseen of the project | * What is the level of achievement of all expected outputs and outcome indicators? | * Level of achievement of all expected outputs * Level of contribution of the outputs and outcomes achieved to the expected results, based on the results indicators * Evolution of the value of the indicators | * Logical framework * Activity reports * Thematic reports * Annual work plans * Monitoring indicators * APR * National Party * Coordination Units * UNDP * Beneficiary communities * Local organisations and associations * Local NGOs and consultancies | | * Literature Review * Interviews * Focus groups |
| * Have the preconditions for achieving the impacts been put in place? | * Assessment of the likelihood of achieving the impacts * Factors that may influence the achievement of impacts |
| * Did the project have expected or unexpected effects on the income and lives of the beneficiaries and did it contribute to the reduction of environmental stress and/or the improvement of ecological status? | * Expected or unanticipated effects and changes in the income and lives of beneficiaries * Level of public awareness of biodiversity conservation issues and public support for conservation activities * Degree to which project activities contribute to achieving the MDGs and climate change with particular attention to gender and poverty reduction |

**Rating scales**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Ratings for results, effectiveness, efficiency, monitoring and evaluation and surveys*** | ***Sustainability ratings:*** | ***Relevance ratings*** |
| 6 Highly satisfactory (HS): no deficiencies  5 Satisfactory (S): minor deficiencies  4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS)  3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings  2 Unsatisfactory (U): major issues  1 Highly unsatisfactory (HU): serious issues | 4 Likely (L): negligible risk to sustainability | 2 Relevant (P) |
| 3 Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risk | 1 Not Relevant (PP) |
| 2 Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks  1 Unlikely (U): severe risks | ***Impact ratings:***  3 Satisfactory (S)  2 Minimal (M)  1 Negligible (N) |
| *Additional ratings if applicable:*  Not applicable (S.O)  Impossible Evaluation (E.I.) | | |

**G. Questionnaire used and summary of results**

**Tool 1: Effectiveness of progress towards expected outcomes**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tool 2. Checklist - Effectiveness of progress towards expected results** | | | | | | | |
| Name / description of the group interviewed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ousmane SEDOGO\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Commune \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prefecture---------------------------Region  Interviewee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  *For all modalities the question is the following:* What do you think was the key issue for the success of this activity (Coherence/context? -Inputs/Resources? -Tools/Approach? -Work/services?) and what is your estimate of the level (score) of success of the activity? Not carried out=0 carried out with many deficiencies=1 carried out with some deficiencies=2 carried out with satisfaction=3  *Answers should be provided in the corresponding boxes and scores should be provided for the country involved.* | | | | | | | |
| Comments and sources of information | Logic and methods of programme implementation | ***Progress issue***  ***(Note one of the issues listed)*** | Score (0,1,2 or 3) | Cascades | Sud-Ouest (South West) | Boucle du Mouhoun | Plateau Central |
|  | ***1.* Develop a strategy and framework for the exploitation of Jatropha oil as a sustainable agrofuel** | | | | | | |
| 1. Priority UNDAF, CPD | Diagnostic study on the Jatropha sector in Burkina Faso | Coherence | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Approved and implemented development strategies for the energy and agriculture sectors that are harmonised and take into account food security objectives |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A consultation framework is created and dynamically managed by the CICAFIB operational secretariat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tools developed for the implementation of the strategy |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A strategy established and approved to mobilise international carbon funds for national deployment |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | ***2. Increased private investment in agrofuel production and applications*** | | | | | | |
| 2. | Regulatory measures on the quality of Jatropha products are developed and implemented |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regulations on private investment in agrofuels defined and enforced |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regulations on agrofuel prices defined and implemented |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A control and certification mechanism that monitors the compliance of Jatropha products with international sustainability criteria is functional and validated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A regulatory body for the agrofuel sector is created. |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | ***3 Increase in Jatropha plantations and Jatropha oil production units*** | | | | | | |
| 3. | Factors influencing the productivity of smallholder plantations are monitored and managed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Techno-economic models for Jatropha oil production in rural areas are validated for the pilot phase and increase Jatropha oil production; Budget relocation | PTMFs have not been fully tested |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Tests on the use of Jatropha oil and cake as fuel are completed for the pilot phase and increase Jatropha oil production. | Disbursement reallocation of budget; training |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Identification and documentation of health risks caused by Jatropha toxicity | context | 0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***4 Increase in the number of Jatropha oil production facilities owned by rural organisations*** | | | | | | |
|  | The stakeholders in the Jatropha value chain are fully trained and skilled | Input - resources |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Rural stakeholders in the development of the Jatropha value chain are fully involved and committed | Service work | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Development of tools that are widely disseminated among stakeholders in the Jatropha value chain | Services/Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| The project etai dernier dans le classement régional | ***5******Jatropha oil is seen by the public as a high quality domestic energy resource and an affordable and feasible alternative to oil products or diesel*** | | | | | | |
|  | A promotion fund is created to support manufacturers of modified engines that run on Jatropha oil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Institutional partners and private operators are involved in the development of a national Jatropha oil market | ONEA Carbon Project |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The latest developments in the project promise well for future success, especially with the involvement of women |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Tool 2. Assessment snapshot / Global MEO approach**

**Tool 1: Assessment snapshot / Overall MEO approach**

Name / description of the group interviewed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Commune\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Prefecture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Region\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Where interviewees do not know the answer or the answer is not applicable, mark 0. Answers should be provided in the shaded boxes on the right.*

| No. | | | **Mark** | | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | Final mark | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | | **Evaluation questions related to Context/Relevance** | | | | | | | | |  | |
| 1 |  | | | Are the project activities in line with national or local priorities, plans or programmes? | | | There is no knowledge of the activities carried out under this project | | There are activities carried out, but respondents do not know how they were planned | | Respondents can explain the activities carried out and describe the compliance with national or local plans or programmes | |  | |
| 2 |  | | | Is the project responding to a specific request from communities, authorities or government? | | | There are no real links between the project and the needs of the communities, authorities or the Government | | Some of the project activities meet certain pressing expectations of communities, local authorities and the Government | | Almost all of the project activities meet the pressing expectations of communities, local authorities and the state | |  | |
| 3 |  | | | Have you been involved directly or indirectly in the formulation of the project actions as stakeholders | | | No, we were not involved or we do not know on what basis the actions were identified and formulated | | We participated by providing the basic information at our level | | We have provided the basic information for the formulation of the project and we have given our opinion on the relevance of the actions envisaged | |  | |
|  | | | **Process-related evaluation questions** | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| 4 |  | | Are the activities carried out as planned? | | | There is no knowledge of the activities carried out under the project | | There are activities carried out, but the interviewees are not sure how they were planned | | The interviewees can explain the activities carried out and describe some of the actions that were planned | |  | | |
| 5 |  | | How should the implemented activities be designed to work better? | | | The activities implemented do not reflect the concerns of the beneficiaries | | Some activities should be reviewed before implementation to better reflect the needs of the beneficiaries | | The project activities were well designed and reflected the concerns of the beneficiaries | |  | | |
| 6 |  | | What lessons can be learnt from the way the project is proceeding | | | Not proceeding according to initial planning (unplanned activities implemented) | | Not proceeding according to initial planning | | Proceeding according to initial planning | |  | | |
| 7 |  | | How satisfied are the stakeholders with their involvement in this project | | | There is no stakeholder involvement in the implementation or activities of the project | | Stakeholders are occasionally involved but not so much in the implementation | | Stakeholder representatives take part in implementation | |  | | |
|  |  | | **Evaluation questions related to the expected results / effectiveness of the project** | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| 9 |  | | How well have the parties, target sites and populations been reached by this date? | | | Less than 50% of the intended beneficiaries were reached | | 50-75% of the targeted beneficiaries have been reached | | More than 75% of the intended beneficiaries have been reached | |  | | |
| 10 |  | | Has the project delivered the services planned by the deadline? | | | The services foreseen by the project were not provided | | Some of the services foreseen by the project have been provided | | A good number of project services were provided | |  | | |
| 11 |  | | Are the activities leading to the expected outputs? | | | The activities implemented did not lead to the expected outputs/outcomes | | The activities implemented have led to some expected outputs/outcomes | | The activities implemented have achieved most of the expected outputs/outcomes | |  | | |
| 12 |  | | Are there any unexpected outputs/outcomes? | | | All project outputs/outcomes were initially planned | | There are some unexpected outputs/outcomes | | There are a good number of unexpected outputs/outcomes | |  | | |
|  |  | | **Evaluation issues related to impacts** | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| 13 |  | | Will beneficiaries have change in their quality of life (skills, knowledge, practices, gains) | | | There are no foreseeable change in their quality of life (skills, knowledge, practices, gains) | | There would have been some change in their quality of life (skills, knowledge, practices, gains) | | There will be significant change in their quality of life (skills, knowledge, practices, gains) | |  | | |
| 14 |  | | What are the likely levels and areas of change that the project will achieve? | | | Some change in at most one of the target intervention areas | | Some change in some of the project's target intervention areas | | change in all of the project's target intervention areas Central/Deconcentrated, donors | |  | | |
| 15 |  | | Did the project develop better networking and partnerships? | | | We have not been able to establish collaborative partnerships | | We have established partnerships with one type of partner (communities, CBOs, CSOs, private, State etc.) | | We work with at least four types of national partners and cross-border partnerships | |  | | |
| 16 |  | | Are the project interventions evolving towards the concerns for which it was initiated? | | | The initial concerns that were addressed by the interventions are very small compared to those that remained unresolved | | The interventions have addressed some initial concerns but needs still exist | | The interventions addressed almost all the initial concerns | |  | | |
| 17 |  | | Are there any related needs that arose during the implementation of the project that were not planned? | | | The related needs that have emerged are greater than the initial needs | | Some related needs emerged from the interventions | | The related needs that emerged as a result of the interventions were negligible | |  | | |
|  |  | | **Evaluation questions related to other opportunities and lessons learned/sustainability** | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| 18 |  | | What could have been done differently so that the project could be carried out more effectively? | | | All stages (from initiation to implementation) and components (coordination and management, investments and outputs) of the project could have been done differently | | Some project stages and components could have been carried out differently | | The steps and options chosen by the project are effective | |  | | |
| 19 |  | | **What significant changes should be made to the project to better achieve its objectives?** | | | Significant changes should be made to all stages (from initiation to implementation) and components (coordination and management, investments and outputs) of the project | | Significant changes should be made to certain stages (from initiation to implementation) and components (coordination and management, investments and outputs) of the project | | Project steps and components should be maintained | |  | | |
| 20 |  | | **What outcomes should be considered if an organisation wants to repeat this project or undertake a similar one?** | | | None of the project's results or result areas are replicable | | Some outputs/outcome areas are likely to be replicated or scaled up | | Most outputs/outcome areas are replicable or scalable | |  | | |
| **Question** | | | | | | **Additional Comments and Illustrative Material** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |

**Tool 3: Household questionnaire**

1. **Identification**
   * + 1. Full name: …………………………………………………………
       2. Sex (1=M et 2=F) : …………………… 3. : Age : …………………… in years.
2. Place of residence: ………………… 5. Number of members if association:……..
3. **Funding**
4. How much funding did you receive from the Jatropha project?.................................FCFA (XOF)
5. Is this funding adapted to your need (1=Yes, 2=No): ……………………………………………
6. Justify your answer ? ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. What challenges do you face in implementing your activities? : ……………………………………………………………………………………………………..…………………………………………………………………………………………
2. **Activity and resilience**
3. What activity did you carry out with the Jatropha project funding[[12]](#footnote-12) ? ………………
4. Have received training for the management of your activity?....................................
5. Depending on the nature of your activity, give the following information :

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Quantity of material or seedlings received** | **Forest area in ha** | **Inputs received** | **Annual production** | **Main customers**   1. **Households** 2. **Schools** 3. **Multifunctional platforms** 4. **Traders** |
| **Jatropha seedlings** |  | ………ha | NA | ………..kg of grains |  |
| **Press** |  | NA | ………..kg of grains | ………….liters |  |
| **Soap kit** |  | NA | ………….liters | ………..units |  |
| **Husker** |  | NA | ………..kg of grains | ………..kg of grains |  |

1. What is your annual turnover ?.....................................................FCFA
2. What is your annual profit?.................................................................... FCFA
3. In which of the 3 main needs do you direct your profits ? :………………………
4. How do you evaluate your activity compared to your situation without the Jatropha Project [[13]](#footnote-13)? ……
5. With this activity do you manage to keep yourself busy (1. Full time, 2. Part time)?...........................
6. With this activity do you manage to support yourself(1. Yes, 2. No)?................................
7. With this activity how many people do you employ full time?.............................
8. With this activity how many people do you employ part time ?................................
9. **Other support**
10. Did you receive training in your activity from the project? 1. Yes 2. No
11. If yes, in what area? ………………………………………………………………
12. How do you assess this training? 1. Good 2. Average 3. Insufficient
13. Suggestion :…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
14. **Challenges and recommendations**
15. What are the challenges related to the exploitation of Jatropha and its by-products in your region?: ……………………………………………………………………………………. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
16. For a better adaptation of funding to the needs of the beneficiaries: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
17. For a better implementation and M&E of the Jatropha Project: ……………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. ………………………………………………………………………………………

1. What do you think are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Project

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Strength | Opportunities |
| -  -  -  - | -  -  -  - |
| Weaknesses | Threats |
| -  -  - | -  -  - |

1. Other recommendations in terms of design (target stakeholders) implementation, M&E of beneficiaries’ projects ?:………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**K. Consultant Code of Conduct Acceptance** **Evaluation Form**

**The evaluators:**

1. Must present full and fair information in their assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded;
2. Must disclose all evaluation findings, as well as information on their limitations, and make them available to all those involved in the evaluation who are legally entitled to receive the results;
3. Evaluators must protect the anonymity and confidentiality to which those who provide information are entitled; Evaluators must allow sufficient time, minimise loss of time and respect the right of individuals to privacy. Evaluators should respect the right of individuals to provide information in confidence and ensure that so-called sensitive information cannot be traced back to its source. Evaluators should not evaluate individuals and should maintain a balance between the evaluation of management functions and this general principle.
4. Sometimes discover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases should be reported in confidence to the competent authorities responsible for investigating the matter. They should consult with other relevant oversight bodies when there is any doubt as to whether and how to report matters.
5. Must be sensitive to beliefs, customs and practices and demonstrate integrity and honesty in their dealings with all stakeholders. In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators should be sensitive to and concerned about issues of discrimination and gender disparity. Evaluators should avoid anything that might offend the dignity or self-respect of those with whom they come into contact during an evaluation. Recognising that an evaluation may negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a manner that is absolutely respectful of the dignity and sense of self-respect of stakeholders.
6. Are accountable for their performance and its outcomes. Evaluators should be able to present the evaluation, its limitations, findings and recommendations clearly, accurately and honestly, in writing or orally.
7. Adhere to recognised accounting procedures and be prudent in the use of evaluation resources.

**Consultant Acceptance Evaluation Form[[14]](#footnote-14)**

**Commitment to the Code of Conduct for Evaluators of the United Nations System**

**Consultant’s name:** \_\_Drissa SOULAMA\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Name of consulting organisation** (if any):\_ International Consultant\_\_

**I confirm that I have received and understood the UN Code of Conduct for Evaluators and pledge to abide by it.**



Signed in *Ouagadougou* on *20/03/2020*

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Consultant Acceptance Evaluation Form [[15]](#footnote-15)**

**Commitment to the Code of Conduct for Evaluators of the United Nations System**

**Consultant’s name:** \_\_Noël THIOMBIANO\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Name of consulting organisation** (if any):\_Associate Consultant\_\_

**I confirm that I have received and understood the UN Code of Conduct for Evaluators and pledge to abide by it.**

Signed in *Ouagadougou* on *20/03/2020*  

**L. Outline of the evaluation report[[16]](#footnote-16)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **i.** | Introduction page:   * Title of GEF-funded and UNDP-supported project * UNDP and GEF project identification number * Timing of the evaluation and date of the evaluation report * Region and country included in the project * GEF Operational/Strategic Programme * Implementing and other project partners * Evaluation team members * Acknowledgements |
| **ii.** | Summary   * Project summary table * Project description (brief) * Evaluation ratings table * Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned |
| **iii.** | Acronyms and abbreviations  (See: UNDP Drafting Manual[[17]](#footnote-17)) |
| **1** | Introduction   * Purpose of the evaluation * Scope and methodology * Structure of the evaluation report |
| **2** | Project description and development context   * Project inception and duration * Problems the project aimed to address * Immediate and developmental objectives of the project * Baseline indicators put in place * Key stakeholders * Expected results |
| **3** | Conclusions  (In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (\*) should be noted[[18]](#footnote-18)) |
| **3.1** | Project design/formulation   * ACL/results framework analysis (Project logic/strategy; indicators) * Assumptions and risks * Lessons learned from other relevant projects (e.g. in the same focal area) incorporated into project design * Planned stakeholder involvement * Replication approach * UNDP comparative advantage * Links between the project and other interventions within the sector * Management arrangementsAvantage comparatif du PNUD * Links between the project and other interventions within the sector * Management arrangements |
| **3.2** | Project implementation   * Adaptive management (changes in project design and project results during implementation) * Partnership agreements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region) * Feedback from monitoring and evaluation activities used in adaptive management * Project funding : * Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (\*) * Coordination at implementation and execution level with UNDP and implementing partner (\*) and operational issues |
| **3.3** | Project outcomes   * Overall outcomes (achievement of objectives) (\*) * Relevance (\*) * Effectiveness and efficiency (\*) * Country ownership * Mainstreaming * Sustainability (\*) * Impact (\*) |
| **4** | Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned   * Corrective measures for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation * Measures to follow up or enhance the initial benefits of the project * Proposals for future directions that promote the main objectives * Best and worst practices in addressing issues of relevance, performance and success |
| **5** | Annexes   * TR * Itinerary * List of interviewees * Summary of field visits * List of documents reviewed * Table of evaluation questions * Questionnaire used and summary of results * Consultant acceptance Evaluation form   **E. Consultant’s team**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **No** | **FULL NAME** | **PHONE CONTACTS** | **Position** | | **01** | Drissa SOULAMA | +22670133621/+224629335759 | International Consultant/ Head of mission | | **02** | Noël THIOMBIANO | +22670273320 | Associate Consultant |   **F. Targeted locations for household surveys**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Region** | **Village** | | Boucle du Mouhoun | Bondokuy | | Kari | | Tchériba | | Cascade | Madiasso | | Centre-Ouest (Central West) | Boutirou | | Dabiou | | Mouna | | Centre Sud (Central South) | Manga | | Est (East) | Fada N’Gourma | | Yamba | |

**Definition of terms and concepts**

| Terms | Definitions |
| --- | --- |
| Development action | A support instrument used by a partner (donor or not) to promote development. For example, projects, programmes, policy advice or guidance. |
| Activity | Actions undertaken or work carried out to produce specific outputs. The activity mobilises resources such as funds, technical assistance and other means |
| Risk analysis | Analysis or assessment of factors (called assumptions in the logical framework) that contribute, or could contribute, to the achievement of the objectives of a given intervention. A detailed examination of the unintended and negative consequences that a development action might have on human life, health, property or the environment. The process of systematically identifying undesirable consequences and risks, quantifying their likelihood of occurrence and their foreseeable impact |
| Beneficiaries | Individuals, groups or organisations that benefit from the development action, directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally. Related terms: affected, targeted or reached audiences. |
| Goal | Stated objective of the development project or programme |
| Logical framework | A tool for improving the design of actions, usually at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (resources, outputs, outcomes, impacts) and their causal relationships, indicators, as well as external factors (risks) that may influence the success or failure of the action. It thus facilitates the design, implementation and evaluation of a development intervention.  *Related term: results-based management* |
| Results chain | The sequence of cause and effect relationships that lead from a development action to the achievement of objectives. The results chain starts with the provision of resources, continues with activities and their outputs. It leads to outputs and impacts, and culminates in feedback. In some aid agencies the public concerned is part of the results chain.  *Related terms: assumption, results framework* |
| Conclusions | A statement of the factors of success and failure of the action being evaluated, with a particular focus on outcomes and impacts, both intended and unintended, and more generally on other strengths and weaknesses. A conclusion uses data and analysis developed from a transparent sequence of arguments. |
| Findings | Evidence from one or more assessments to establish facts. |
| Data | Facts or figures from which you can draw conclusions |
| Effect | Expected or unexpected change, directly or indirectly attributable to an action.  *Related terms: outcomes (primary effect, secondary effect, unintended effect, direct effect, external effect, indirect effect, gross effect, net effect, primary effect), outputs* |
| Effectiveness (success, achievement) | The extent to which the objectives of the development action have been or are being achieved, taking into account their relative importance.  *Note: Also used as an overall measure (or judgement) of the merit and value of an activity; the extent to which an intervention has achieved, or is achieving, its main relevant objectives, in an efficient and sustainable manner, and with a positive institutional development impact.*  *Related term: effectiveness.* |
| Efficiency | The extent to which resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results in a cost-effective manner. |
| Lessons learned | Generalizations, based on specific circumstances of project, programme or policy evaluations, that allow for broader lessons to be drawn. Lessons often highlight strengths and weaknesses in preparation, design and implementation that affect performance, results and impact. |
| Evaluation | A systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine relevance and achievement of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide credible and useful information that allows lessons learned to be fed back into the decision-making process of beneficiaries and donors. |
| Joint (partnership) evaluation | Evaluation involving different donor agencies and/or their partners. |
| Ex ante evaluation | An evaluation that is conducted prior to the implementation of a development action.  *Related terms: appraisal, feasibility study, baseline study* |
| Ex-post evaluation | Evaluation of a development action after its completion.  Note: This type of evaluation can be carried out immediately after the completion of the intervention or long after. The aim is to identify factors of success or failure, to assess the sustainability of results and impacts, and to draw conclusions that can be generalized to other actions. |
|  | Evaluation of a development action conducted by departments and/or individuals outside the donor and the implementing organisation. |
| External evaluation | Evaluation of a development action conducted by departments or individuals not linked to those responsible for designing and implementing the development action.  *Note: The credibility of an evaluation depends in part on the independence with which it has been conducted. Independence implies freedom from political influences and organisational pressures. It is characterised by free and full access to information and full autonomy to investigate and report.* |
| Independent evaluation | Evaluation conducted by a department and/or individuals reporting to those responsible for the development action at the donor, its partners or implementing organisations.  *Related term: self-evaluation* |
|  | Evaluation conducted halfway through the implementation of the action.  Related term: formative evaluation. |
| Participatory evaluation | An evaluation method in which representatives of aid agencies and other stakeholders (including beneficiaries) work together to design, conduct and draw conclusions from an evaluation |
| Project evaluation | Evaluation of an individual development action designed to achieve specific objectives with specified resources and work plan, often as part of a larger programme. |
| Thematic evaluation | Evaluation of a number of development actions, all directed towards a specific development priority, which applies across countries, regions and sectors. |
| Review | Assessment of the performance of an action, periodically or on an ad hoc basis.  Note: the term "evaluation" is often applied for a more comprehensive and/or in-depth assessment than review. Review tends to emphasise operational aspects. The terms "review" and "evaluation" are sometimes used synonymously |
| Output (product) | Goods, facilities or services that result from development action. The term can be applied to action-induced changes that can lead to direct effects. Outputs are fairly immediate and easy to observe or measure |
| Reliability | Coherence and consistency of the information on which the evaluation and the resulting judgements are based. Reliability refers to the quality of the techniques, procedures and analyses used to collect and interpret the data.  Note: information is reliable if repeated observations using the same tools under identical conditions produce similar data |
| Purpose | Overall objective towards which the development action should contribute |
| Results-based management | Performance-oriented management strategy, output and outcome achievement |
| Target group (target population) | People or organisations for whose benefit the development action is undertaken. |
| Assumptions | The assumptions made about factors or risks that may affect the progress or success of the development action.  Note: The term hypothesis can also be applied to factors that affect the validity of the evaluation itself, such as the characteristics of the population from which a survey sample is drawn. In a 'theoretical approach' to evaluation, the hypotheses made are systematically tested against the sequence of expected outcomes. |
| Impacts | Long-term effects, positive and negative, primary and secondary, induced by a development action, directly or not, intentionally or unintentionally. Institutional development impact Effects of an action that affect, to a greater or lesser extent, the ability of a country or region to use its own resources (human, financial and natural) more efficiently, equitably and sustainably. For example: (a) better defined, more stable, transparent and effectively applied institutional mechanisms in a predictable way, or (b) for the organisations concerned by these institutional changes, a better fit between their mandate, missions and capacities. These impacts may include the intended or unintended effects of an action. |
| Indicator | A factor or variable, quantitative or qualitative in nature, that provides a simple and reliable means of measuring and informing changes related to the intervention or to help assess the performance of a development actor. A signal that reveals progress (or lack thereof) towards objectives; a means of measuring what is actually happening against what was planned in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness of data. |
| Information | Data that has been recorded, classified, organised, linked or interpreted within a framework (such as a project) to make sense of it. |
| Performance indicator | An indicator to check changes during the course of an action or the results achieved in relation to what was planned.  *Related terms: performance monitoring, performance measurement* |
| Performance measurement : | A system for assessing the performance of development actions in relation to stated objectives.  *Related terms: performance monitoring, indicators.* |
| Results model (Results Framework) | A logical representation of how the development objective can be achieved, taking into account causal relationships and implicit assumptions.  *Related terms: results chain, logical framework.* |
| Development objective | The expected impact, in physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental or other terms, of one or more development actions, for the benefit of a society, community or group of people |
| Objective of the programme or project | The results that the programme or project is expected to help generate in physical, financial, institutional, social, environmental or other terms |
| Analysis tools | Techniques used to process and interpret information during an evaluation |
| Evaluation tool | An instrument or mechanism that provides data on the quantity or quality of the project being evaluated. It can also be called a measure. |
| Data collection tools | Methodologies used to identify and gather information sources during the assessment.  *Note: e.g. formal or informal surveys, direct and participatory observation, community interviews, focus groups, expert opinion, case studies and literature research.* |
| Partners | People and/or organisations working together to achieve jointly agreed objectives.  *Note: The concept of partnership refers to joint objectives, shared responsibility for achievements, mutual commitments and clear accountability. Partners can be governmental organisations, civil society organisations, NGOs, universities, professional associations, multilateral organisations, private companies...* |
| Stakeholders (Protagonists) | Agencies, organisations, groups or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the development action or its evaluation |
| Performance | The extent to which the development intervention, or a partner, operates according to specific criteria, standards, guidelines, or achieves results consistent with stated or planned objectives. |
| Relevance | The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' expectations, country needs, global priorities, partner and donor policies.  *Note: In retrospect, the question of relevance is often whether the objectives of the action or its design are still appropriate in the light of the changing context.* |
| Project | A series of planned, interrelated activities aimed at achieving specific goals within a specific time frame. |
| Audiences involved (Audiences reached) | Beneficiaries and other stakeholders affected by a development action.  *Related term: beneficiaries.* |
| Evaluation questions | The key questions you need to answer in order to carry out a part of the project or achieve an objective. It is by asking and answering the right questions that a project evaluation will be useful. |
| Achievement (Direct effect) | What the action is intended to achieve or has achieved in the short or medium term.  *Related terms: result, output, product, impact, effect.* |
| Resources (Means, inputs) | Financial, human and material resources used for the development action. |
| Recommendations | Proposals that aim to promote the effectiveness, quality or efficiency of a development action, to reorient objectives, and/or to reallocate resources.  *Recommendations should be linked to findings* |
| Reference | Standard for assessing performance or results achieved.  *Note: Reference is to results achieved in the recent past by other comparable organisations, or to what was reasonably thought to be achievable in a given context.* |
| Results | Outputs (products), achievements or impacts (intended or unintended, positive and/or negative) of a development action, which can be attributed to the project activities (e.g. changes in participants' knowledge and attitudes, changes in the organisation's conditions and services)  Related terms: achievement, direct effect, impact. |
| Monitoring | A continuous process of systematically collecting information, according to selected indicators, to provide managers and stakeholders of an ongoing development action with evidence of progress, achievement of objectives and use of allocated funds. It ensures that activities that are to be carried out are actually carried out and that procedures are put in place as planned |
| Performance monitoring | A continuous process of collecting and analysing information to assess the implementation of a project, programme or policy in relation to its intended results |
| Terms of reference (Cahier des charges) | Written document presenting the purpose and scope of the evaluation, the methods to be used, the references for assessing performance or conducting analyses, the activities etc. |

**Core indicators in place**

| **Table 1: Project performance indicators** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Strategy** | **Indicators** | **Baseline**  **(2015)** | **Target** | **Sources of verification** | **Risks / Assumptions** |
| **GOAL:**  Reduction of GHG emissions from energy consumption and production activities in rural areas of Burkina Faso | CO2 emission reduction rate | 0% | 10% | * Project evaluation report ; * Project monitoring report. | Key actors from the institutional and private sectors and civil society support the project's objectives |
| **PROJECT OBJECTIVE:**  To develop the potential for GHG reduction through the promotion of *Jatropha curcas* oil as a substitute for diesel in Burkina Faso. | * Number of agricultural engines, mills running on *Jatropha curcas* oil operated by rural mixed and women's organisations of artisans or farmers by the end of the project * Area of *Jatropha curcas* plantations established by the end of the project | 20  41076 | 200  75000 | * Project monitoring reports; * PTFM generation reports. | * Strong and consistent involvement of private actors in developing partnerships with farmers' organisations * The capital needed to carry out the investments is available |
| **OUTCOME 1:** A strategy for the exploitation of *Jatropha curcas* oil as a sustainable agrofuel is developed | Number of static or agricultural engines running on *Jatropha curcas* oil by the end of the project | 0 | 500 | * Sectoral strategy documents * Monitoring report |  |
| **Outcome 1.1:** Development strategies for the energy and agriculture sectors are aligned with food security objectives | Number of development strategies for the Energy and Agriculture sectors harmonised with food security objectives | 0 | ? | Documentation of procedures on *Jatropha curcas* legislation | Strong involvement of SP/CONEDD in the coordination and involvement of the various institutions |
| **Outcome 1.2:** CICAFIB is revitalized | * Number of members trained * Number of CICAFIB meetings held * Number of sub-regional and international meetings attended | 0  0  0 | 20  6  3 | * Minutes of meetings * Project monitoring report | CICAFIB members are available and willing |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1.3:** Private projects that can access carbon finance are identified | * Number of projects identified that can access carbon finance * Number of training sessions for stakeholders on carbon finance * Number of actors trained | 0  0  0 | 03  03  60 | * Identification study report * Project monitoring report | The stakeholders are available |
| **OUTCOME 2:** Private investment in agrofuels production and applications is increased | Annual rate of increase of private investment in *Jatropha curcas* production and processing | 0 | 5% | * Private promoters' financial report * Evaluation report | Banks and partners involved in the project stand by their commitment |
| **Outcome 2.1:**  A regulatory and normative framework for the quality of *Jatropha curcas* products is adopted | Regulatory and normative framework on the quality of *Jatropha curcas* products adopted | 0 | 1 | Regulatory framework | A clear will at institutional level |
| **Outcome 2.2:** The rules governing private investment in agrofuels issued by the DGER are implemented | * Regulatory texts adopted and implemented * Number of business forums established | 0  0 | 1  2 | * Project activity reports | A clear will at the institutional level |
| **Outcome 2.3:** Regulatory measures on agrofuel pricing are implemented | Number of pricing measures developed and implemented | 0 | ? | * Regulatory texts Available * Project activity reports | A clear will at the institutional level |
| **OUTCOME 3:**  *Jatropha curcas* oil production has increased | * Area of *Jatropha curcas* plantation in ha * Number of *Jatropha curcas* oil production units ; * Quantity of *Jatropha curcas* oil produced annually (in litres); * Number of publications of research results. | 0  4  39680  0 | 75000 ha  6  75000  20 | * Project reports * Publication of research results |  |
| **Outcome 3.1:** Factors influencing the productivity of smallholder plantations are monitored and managed. | * Number of local ecotypes of *Jatropha curcas* identified and classified * Number of imported varieties adapted to local conditions identified and classified * Number of *Jatropha curcas* production methods best adapted to the different agro ecological zones of Burkina Faso characterised and classified * Number of pests and diseases of *Jatropha curcas* identified and studied * Number of formulas for valorisation of *Jatropha curcas* cake as fertiliser/compost identified and validated | 3  3  0  3  5 | 10  10   2  4  6 | * Publication of research results * Project and partner activity reports | Rural communities know the difference between different varieties of *Jatropha curcas* |
| **Outcome 3.2:** Techno-economic models for Jatropha curcas oil production in rural areas are validated, both in the pilot phase and the *Jatropha curcas* oil production phase. | * Number of best performing technical and economic models developed and used by farmers for *Jatropha curcas* oil production in rural areas * Number of different types of operational rural *Jatropha curcas* oil production units * Number of different types of rural *Jatropha curcas* oil production units managed by women and men | 0  0  0 | 2   10  10 | * Publication of research results * Project and partner activity reports | * Artisanal companies have the capacity to use the production processes offered to them * The resources required to equip multifunctional platforms with oil presses are mobilised * The promoters of existing oil presses make available the necessary elements for a full evaluation of their performance. |
| **Outcome 3.3:** Testing of *Jatropha curcas* oil and meal as fuel is completed for the pilot phase | * Number of feasible tests of *Jatropha curcas* oil and cake as fuel validated; * Number of operational pilot stoves running on *Jatropha curcas* oil. | 0  0 | 10  300 | * Publication of research results * Project activity reports | * Availability of oil cake stoves * Dealers are available and supportive of the project |
| **Outcome 3.4:** Health risks from *Jatropha curcas* toxicity are identified and reduced | * Number of relevant health risks related to *Jatropha curcas* toxicity identified and reduced * Number of awareness campaigns on the risks associated with handling *Jatropha curcas* products and by-products | 0  0 | 2  3 | * Publication of research results ; * Project activity reports. | Availability of researchers |
| **OUTCOME 4:** Installation of *Jatropha curcas* oil production units increased | * Number of *Jatropha curcas* oil production units in rural areas. * Number of oil production units run by women | 3  0 | 6  2 | * Evaluation reports * Monitoring reports | * Favourable business climate and attractive industry |
| **Outcome 4.1:** Actors in the *Jatropha curcas* value chain are trained in the processing of *Jatropha curcas* products and co-products | * Number of female stakeholders in the Jatropha curcas value chain trained; * Number of stakeholders in the *Jatropha curcas* value chain trained | 0  0 | 200  100 | * Activity reports ; * Survey report of those trained | Availability of trainers and stakeholders in the sector |
| **Outcome 4.2:** Investments in the *Jatropha curcas* value chain are revived | * Number of actors in the decentralised and national financial system that financially support the development of *Jatropha curcas* oil production units; * Amount of investments mobilised by national and decentralised financial system institutions for *Jatropha curcas* oil production units, in million USD | 0  0 | 10  0,01 | * Monitoring reports ; * Activity reports from processing units | * Decentralised financial systems embrace the objectives of the new *Jatropha curcas* industry * Private operators and farmers' organisations support the objectives of the new *Jatropha curcas* industry |
| **Outcome 4.3:** Tools developed are widely disseminated to stakeholders in the *Jatropha curcas* value chain | * Number of issues of newsletters produced and disseminated * Number of annual publications in social networks; * Number of annual participations in rural radio programmes, forums and theatres | 0  0  0 | 12  12  4 | * Web site * Newsletters ; Published information bulletins ; * Activity reports. | * Internet is accessible in rural areas |
| **OUTCOME 5:** *Jatropha curcas* oil is seen by the public as a high quality national energy resource and an affordable and feasible alternative to oil products or diesel | Number of people considering *Jatropha curcas* oil as a high quality national energy resource and an affordable and feasible alternative to petroleum products or diesel | 0 | 18000 | * Survey reports ; * Project and partner activity reports. | * Climate hazards affect *Jatropha curcas* plants less |
| **Outcome 5.1:**  Rural women's livelihoods are improved through the use of *Jatropha curcas* by-products | * Quantity of fertiliser or fuel (briquette) based on by-products (husks, cake, etc.) produced and used by the end of the project * Number of women's groups supported and working with private operators | 0  10 | 2000000  300 | * Project activity reports ; * Survey reports from key stakeholders; * Survey reports from women's groups. |  |

**Number of project beneficiaries by gender and location**

**Source: BELWET and Project Coordination Unit**

**Details of Financial and Physical Achievement Levels**



****

**Main stakeholders of the project**

1. **Institutional stakeholders**

| **Institution** | **Main tasks/activities related to agrofuels** |
| --- | --- |
| Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) | Design, implementation and monitoring of the government's electrification policy |
| Control of oil product imports |
| Coordination of the Intersectoral Commission for the Facilitation of the Multisectoral Approach in the Energy Sector (CIFAME) |
| Permanent Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee in charge of coordinating the development of the biofuel sector in Burkina Faso (CICAFIB) |
| Authorising the creation of retail fuel distribution points (BUMIGEB, Department of Mines and Geology) |
| Implementation of the Energy Services Access Project (PASE) |
| Fonds de Développement de l’Electrification (FDE) /*Electrification Development Fund* | Facilitating and financing rural electrification in Burkina Faso (five-year plan) |
| Autorité de Régulation du Sous-secteur de l’Electricité (ARSE) /*Electricity Sub-Sector Regulation Authority* | Monitoring compliance with a coherent plan (established on 16 April 2010)  Regulate the production, operation, transmission, distribution, import, export and sale of electricity on the national territory |
| Local communities | The supply of electricity is transferred to local communities  The law allows rural communities, cooperative federations and associations to be licensed in the rural electrification sub-sector |
| Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts | Control and licensing of traditional oil mills  Authorisation of the import of white oil products |
| Ministry of Economy and Finance | Supervisory authority for the national multifunctional platform programme |
| Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development | Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD)  SP/CONEDD was established as a DNA (Designated National Authority) in May 2006 |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security | Signature of framework agreements on Jatropha cultivation with private investors |

1. **Programmes, institutes, operators and multi-actor platforms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholders** | **Description** | **Level of involvement and activities implemented** |
| SP/CONNED | Facilitate the effective integration of the fundamental principles of environmental management into national and sectoral development policies in order to promote sustainable development. | The programme will contribute to the expansion of the SP/CONEDD's tasks in defining and promoting sustainable national strategic orientations |
| CICAFIB | The Interministerial Committee for the Coordination of Biofuel Development Activities in Burkina Faso (CICAFIB) | Two years after their creation, the CICAFIB Steering Committee and Secretariat are not yet operational. Yet, establishing an operational consultative structure bringing together all stakeholders is essential for the formulation and implementation of an effective national strategy for the development of the agrofuel sector.  The operationalisation of CICAFIB requires a review of its membership and a restructuring of the steering committee and secretariat.  The project includes capacity building activities that will enhance the ability of CICAFIB to carry out its mandate, which in this case should also include facilitating the development and use of Jatropha oil as agrofuels. |
| CIFAME | The Interministerial Committee for the Facilitation of the Multisectoral Approach in the Energy Sector is placed under the authority of the Minister of Energy | The following linkage can be imagined between CIFAME and CICAFIB  -Help CICAFIB to integrate into its policy the different concerns of other economic sectors;  - Capitalise on the experiences of other actors on the issues raised by CICAFIB;  - Build an information and lobbying network for CICAFIB in other economic sectors.  *The project will facilitate synergies between the institutions involved in agrofuel development: such synergies are not only essential technically and institutionally, but are also essential to mobilise the resources needed to transform Jatropha oil into a sustainable energy source at the national level.* |
| PASE  Energy Access Project | Placed under the supervision of the Directorate General for Energy, includes the "promotion of energy and alternative energies" |  |
| PTFM  The National Multifunctional Platforms Programme | This programme is not part of PASE, which is considered a consumer of energy rather than a producer, and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance | In 2010, the programme entered its second phase, which aims to equip 1,300 additional villages and to extend it to all 13 regions of Burkina Faso.  The programme is implemented by a national unit headed by a Steering Committee on which all partners are represented, including the Ministry of Energy. |
| UNAPROFIJA (National Union for the Promotion of the Jatropha Sector) | Association headed by Victor Tiendrébéogo, a traditional chief (Larlé Naaba Tigré), he claims to have 60,000 members |  |
| FEPPASI (*Fédération Paysanne des Producteurs Agricoles de la Sissili*)  UGPN (*Union des Groupements de Producteurs du Nayala*) | Faso-biocarburant's partner farmers' associations |  |
| ICDES (Institute for Cooperation and Economic and Social Development) | French NGO working in partnership with 7 communes in the Boni district (Tuy Province) for the cultivation of Jatropha |  |
| TiiPalga, New Tree, Vivre au Village, Wouol | Burkinabe NGOs committed to strengthening the organisational, technical and financial capacities of rural actors to produce quality oil for consumption |  |
| Association for the Promotion of Jatropha and Renewable Energies | Foundation belonging to the company "Imperial Tobacco", owner of Mabucig (Manufacture Burkinabé de Cigarettes), based in Bobo Dioulasso | Target 20,000 hectares of Jatropha within three years in the provinces of Comoé, Kénédougou, Kompienga and the Mouhoun loop |
| SN-CITEC (Dagris Group) |  | In 2007, it planned to build a biodiesel plant with an annual production of 10,000 tonnes from cotton seeds |
| La Société Genèse | Ex SOPRIAL, member of the 2AG group (Anastasis-Anatrans-Genèse), based in Bobo Dioulasso | Offered to provide about 200 village groups around the Mouhoun loop with seeds to grow 10,000 hectares of plantations. |
| Belwet Agrocarburant SA | In July 2010, it inaugurated a pilot plant with a processing capacity of 30 tonnes per day (€50,000 invested) and an annual target of 1,500 tonnes of Jatropha seeds, or 375 tonnes of agrofuel production | By 2020, an investment of €2m should enable the company to increase annual oil production to 50,000 tonnes, based on a cultivated area of 200,000 hectares (with an expected productivity of the farmers' plantations of about 1 tonne per hectare); |
| Fasoagrocarburant. | Mali Agrocarburant (a Dutch investment group present since 2007 in Koutiala, Mali is one of the shareholders of this company based in Sissili | Its objective is to cultivate 12,000 hectares of plantations in Burkina over the period 2010-2014 in a joint venture with 2 farmers' associations  In the company's view, a biodiesel production unit becomes profitable when 2500 hectares can be cultivated with Jatropha plantations |
| Agritech Faso | The Agritech Group is also present in Benin and Togo It started its activities in Burkina Faso in 2007  30% of the current cultivated area (2500 ha) has been purchased to secure a production base; these plantations have been intensively cultivated (mechanised cultivation, drip irrigation, etc.). | Its ambition is to establish 400,000 hectares of Jatropha, with maize, sunflower and soya as associated crops, and to produce 1,000 million litres of Jatropha oil per year (which implies a productivity rate of 10 tonnes of Jatropha seeds per hectare on average) |
| Ilaria Burkina | Company created in 2007 by the von Pezold family (international agro-industrial group) | Based in Bagré with the objective of expanding production to over 3000 hectares |
| Green-Oil | It is a pioneer company in the agrofuel industry It started its activities with cotton oil Due to the lack of regulation, it has considerably reduced its activities in the sector | It is about to resume its activities with Jatropha oil, in partnership with Chinese investors (Taiwan) |
| SOAF (Société Ouest Africaine de Fonderie) | Specialised in the manufacture of oil presses (a model adapted from the Indian Sundhara press) | Produces about 20 presses per year with a daily production capacity of 10 to 20 tons |
| National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST) | Two institutes:  The Institute of Research in Applied Sciences and Technologies (IRSAT), member of the steering committee of the National Multifunctional Platforms Programme  The Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA), which is a reference in Burkina Faso in terms of agronomic research |  |
| International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2IE) | Training centre in partnership with CIRAD (France), which should be able to accommodate up to 2,500 students in 2012 | Laboratory specialising in bioenergy and agrofuel quality standards work, engine testing, use of industrial by-products, biodiesel production from an ethanol-based method |
| Professional organisations | Association Professionnelles des Huiliers du Burkina (Professional Association of Oil Producers of Burkina) 30 members)  Cooperatives of Oil Producers (19 cooperatives, 87 oil mills in total) |  |

1. For detailed ratings, see the table of annotations on effectiveness and sustainability of implementation (3.3. Project results / Effectiveness and efficiency (\*) and the table of evaluation questions in annex [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. UNDP Evaluation Office, 2012. Guidelines for Conducting Final Evaluations of GEF and UNDP Supported Projects [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. For more details on the analysis tools see the part of the appendices relating to the questionnaires used: the questions were formulated taking into account the analysis grid of these tools and each question is scored. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The project results largely reflect the indicators of the GEF livelihoods framework (SLF) as described. The results would appear much more explicitly if the indicators had been formulated with this Sustainable Livelihoods Support framework in mind [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The job titles are those of the project staff appointment decree [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The term "**Objectives**" used here is a generic term that refers to the logical framework headings corresponding to the **outputs, outcomes, results or impacts of the activities**. In the nomenclature adopted by the project in relation to the ToR, the project components correspond to the overall results and what are presented as results are intermediate results or outputs. It is these components and intermediate results or outputs whose level of achievement is examined in this paragraph through the packages of activities designed to achieve them [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The initial allocation of resources by outcome was disrupted by relocation. We did not have sufficient information on budget monitoring to be able to carry out a resource/result analysis. However, the level of achievement of the results analysed explicitly in the previous paragraphs can be compared with the level of budget consumption highlighted here [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. In this evaluation, gender equity has only been analysed from the perspective of gender relations in accessing the services provided by the project [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. For data details see annex [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Since the final score must be a whole number, intermediate scores are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The areas of impact identified may be indirectly linked to project support: for example, rice parboiling [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 1. Jatropha plantation 2. Purchase of a husker 3. Purchase of press

    4. Purchase of soap kit 5. Other (specify) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 1. Evolution, 2. Constant  3. Degradation [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. The report should not exceed 40 pages in total (excluding annexes). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. UNDP Editorial Manual, Bureau of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Use a six-point rating scale: 6 Very Satisfactory, 5 Satisfactory, 4 Partly Satisfactory, 3 Partly Unsatisfactory, 2 Unsatisfactory and 1 Very Unsatisfactory. See Section 3.5 on page 37 for further explanation of the ratings [↑](#footnote-ref-18)